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For action

Summary of 1998 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes

Summary

The present document, known informally as the "round-up" document, has been prepared to facilitate review by the Executive Board of recommendations for new general resources programmes and supplementary funding proposals. It also provides estimates of future expenditures for all the country programmes with a breakdown by source of funding.

* E/ICEF/1998/12.

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Introduction

1. The present "round-up" document summarizes all programme recommendations submitted to the Executive Board for approval at its second regular session of 1998. They include recommendations to be funded from general resources as well as recommendations for programmes to be financed from supplementary funds contributions. The paper includes submissions for 28 country programmes.

2. Requests for additional general resources for five countries for a total amount of $7,754,166 are recommended for approval to meet the required general resources planning levels for the last year(s) of the cycle approved by the Board in earlier years; two of these are included in the country programme recommendations. These requests are indicated in table 1 with an asterisk (*) in the year(s) funds are required. The most common reason for the need for additional general resources is the adjustment of the countries' general resources planning levels as a result of the annual review of country situations using Board-approved indicators for allocating general resources. Country-specific explanations are included in the relevant programme document.

3. The total amount of programmes from general resources recommended for approval at the current session is $309.8 million. The details of the general resources submissions are shown by region and country in table 1 under the column "Recommended funding from general resources for the period". The breakdown of new recommendations from general resources by major programme fields and regions is provided in table 2.

4. The total amount of supplementary funding proposals at the current session is $573.5 million. These proposals are listed separately by region and country in table 1 under the column "New supplementary funding proposals". Two proposals for supplementary funding in the amount of $9.7 million for two country programames for which no recommendation for funding from general resources is requested are presented in documents E/ICEF/1998/P/L.36 and E/ICEF/1998/P/L.37. This is indicated by a double asterisk (**) after the period covered.

5. A comprehensive picture of approved general resources and supplementary funds for all the countries with which UNICEF cooperates, as well as regional and interregional programmes, is provided in table 3. It shows balances of programmes approved earlier by the Board and new recommended general resources for review and approval by the current session of the Board. To provide a total picture of possible financing for the future, unfunded supplementary funding proposals for the country also are shown. It should be noted, however, that implementation will depend on funds being raised to finance these programmes.

Table 1

PROGRAMME SUBMISSIONS TO THE 1998 EXECUTIVE BOARD

(In United States dollars)

	Period	Recommended funding from general resources for the period	New supplementary funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/1998/...
Africa				
Angola	1999-2003	18,729,000	56,471,000	P/L. 8/Add.1
Benin	1999-2003	5,913,000	12,500,000	P/L.11/Add.1
Congo	1999-2000	1,690,000	5,000,000	P/L.25
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1998-1999*	2,502,000		P/L.26
Equatorial Guinea	1999-2003	3,378,000	2,950,000	P/L.12/Add.1
Gambia	1999-2003	3,594,000	5,000,000	P/L.13/Add.1
Kenya	1999-2003	16,785,000	15,000,000	P/L.10/Add.1
Liberia	1999-2000	2,046,000	16,000,000	P/L.27
Mauritania	1999-2003 1998*	5,136,000 338,753	12,500,000	P/L.14/Add.1
Mozambique	1999-2001	18,238,000	29,762,000	P/L.23
Niger	1998-1999*	4,411,000		P/L.28
Somalia	1999-2000	5,859,000	34,141,000	P/L.24
Total, Africa		88,619,753	189,324,000	
Americas and the Caribbean				
Colombia	1999	840,000	2,000,000	P/L.29
Ecuador	1999-2003	3,799,000	14,500,000	P/L.15/Add.1
Total, Americas and the Caribbean		4,639,000	16,500,000	

Table 1 (continued)

PROGRAMME SUBMISSIONS TO THE 1998 EXECUTIVE BOARD

(In United States dollars)

	Period	Recommended funding from general resources for the period	New supplementary funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/1998/...
Asia				
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1999-2000	1,677,000	3,000,000	P/L.30
India	1999-2002	120,042,000	180,000,000	P/L.31
Maldives	1999-2002	2,552,000	1,000,000	P/L.18/Add.1
Pakistan	1999-2003	56,943,000	35,000,000	P/L.19/Add.1
Philippines	1999-2003	12,499,000	34,000,000	P/L.16/Add.1
Thailand	1999-2003	3,965,000	12,500,000	P/L.17/Add.1
Total, Asia		197,678,000	265,500,000	
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1999-2001	2,335,000	17,010,000	P/L.35
Croatia	1999-2000**		2,193,000	P/L.36
Federal Repubic of Yugoslavia	1999-2001**		7,541,000	P/L.37
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1999-2001	1,853,000	3,947,000	P/L.38
Total, Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States		4,188,000	30,691,000	

Table 1 (continued)

PROGRAMME SUBMISSIONS TO THE 1998 EXECUTIVE BOARD

(In United States dollars)

	Period	Recommended funding from general resources for the period	New supplementary funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/1998/...
Middle East and North Africa				
Djibouti	1999-2003	3,304,000	3,750,000	P/L.20/Add.1
Iran, (Islamic Republic of)	1998-1999*	419,000		P/L.34
Iraq	1999-2000	2,943,000	22,057,000	P/L.32
	1998*	83,413		
Yemen	1999-2001	7,861,000	45,700,000	P/L.33
Total, Middle East and North Africa		14,610,413	71,507,000	
Interregional				
UNICEF Maurice Pate Award	1998***	25,000		5
Total, Interregional		25,000		

Table 1 (continued)

PROGRAMME SUBMISSIONS TO THE 1998 EXECUTIVE BOARD

(In United States dollars)

	Period	Recommended funding from general resources for the period	New supple-mentary funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/1998/...
Totals				
Africa		88,619,753	189,324,000	
Americas and the Caribbean		4,639,000	16,500,000	
Asia		197,678,000	265,500,000	
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States		4,188,000	30,691,000	
Middle East and North Africa		14,610,413	71,507,000	
Interregional		25,000		
Total		309,760,166	573,522,000	

* Additional funds for the approved programme and approved programme cycle.

** Programmes with supplementary funding proposals only.

*** Approved at the first regular session in January 1998.

Table 2

NEW RECOMMENDATIONS FROM GENERAL RESOURCES BY MAJOR PROGRAMME FIELDS AND REGION
(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Africa	Americas and the Caribbean	Asia	Middle East and North Africa	Central and Eastern Europe, CIS and the Baltic States	Inter-regional	Total	Per-centage
Health	23218		34217	4174	876		62485	23
Water supply and sanitation	8096		28672	350			37118	7
Nutrition and household food security	908		27868	502			29278	3
Education	9682		30841	2481	989		43993	14
Young child development	4344						4344	2
Community organization and development	4280		10006				14286	3
Area-based, integrated and urban services		905	2999	2242	500		6646	6
Gender and development			505				505	1
Children in need of special protection measures	8409		11046	722	1079		21256	4
Advocacy and social mobilization	4690	1018	16204	1197			23109	7
Planning and social statistics	14656	1478	10986	973			28093	10
Emergency relief								
Cross-sectoral costs	10337	1238	24334	1969	744	25	38647	20
Total, programme recommendations	88620	4639	197678	14610	4188	25	309760	100

CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States.

Table 3

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations, contributions and unspent balances as of end 1997

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
AFRICA								
Angola	G b/	3262	3136	3450	3795	8348	57	22048
	S b/	11424	614	0	0	0	437	12476
	T b/	14687	3750	3450	3795	8348	494	34524
	N c/	22022	11661	11396	11175	22239	0	78493
Benin	G	1094	990	1089	1198	2636	621	7628
	S	2516	94	0	0	0	483	3093
	T	3610	1084	1089	1198	2636	1103	10720
	N	4710	2400	2650	2640	4810	0	17210
Botswana	G	1020	765	0	0	0	1104	2889
	S	1370	323	0	0	0	0	1693
	T	2390	1088	0	0	0	1104	4582
	N	1336	1081	0	0	0	0	2417
Burkina Faso	G	2579	2338	2572	0	0	2917	10406
	S	2858	570	0	0	0	1026	4453
	T	5436	2908	2572	0	0	3943	14859
	N	16430	6466	6917	0	434	0	30247
Burundi	G	1114	1462	0	0	0	130	2706
	S	3144	0	0	0	0	446	3591
	T	4258	1462	0	0	0	576	6297
	N	11137	3300	0	0	0	0	14437
Cameroon	G	1440	1573	1730	1767	0	0	6510
	S	1110	359	0	0	0	57	1527
	T	2550	1932	1730	1767	0	57	8037
	N	1000	1000	1300	1300	1300	0	5900

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Cape Verde	G	713	638	0	0	0	437	1788
	S	291	155	0	0	0	123	569
	T	1004	793	0	0	0	560	2357
	N	1097	756	0	0	0	0	1854
Central African Republic	G	962	990	1089	1049	0	0	4090
	S	1096	95	97	96	0	76	1460
	T	2058	1085	1186	1145	0	76	5550
	N	445	1030	1020	1010	0	0	3505
Chad	G	1240	1363	1500	0	0	1494	5597
	S	2533	175	0	0	0	105	2813
	T	3773	1538	1500	0	0	1599	8410
	N	5504	2584	1915	0	0	0	10004
Comoros	G	715	667	657	649	0	464	3152
	S	56	0	0	0	0	2	57
	T	771	667	657	649	0	466	3209
	N	863	480	480	480	0	0	2303
Congo	G	856	854	836	0	0	300	2846
	S	1292	0	0	0	0	45	1337
	T	2148	854	836	0	0	345	4183
	N	1201	2500	2500	0	0	0	6201
Côte d'Ivoire	G	2368	2109	2320	1904	0	0	8700
	S	410	0	0	0	0	20	430
	T	2778	2109	2320	1904	0	20	9131
	N	1999	2150	1850	1650	0	0	7649
Democratic Republic of the Congo	G	9660	9767	0	0	0	0	19427
	S	6572	0	0	0	0	323	6894
	T	16232	9767	0	0	0	323	26321
	N	3116	6000	0	0	0	0	9116

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Eastern Zaire Emergency Operation	S	1255	0	0	0	0	29	1283
Equatorial Guinea	G	697	678	675	675	1350	373	4448
	S	320	0	0	0	0	0	320
	T	1017	678	675	675	1350	373	4768
	N	1726	300	390	580	1680	0	4676
Eritrea	G	1323	1203	1323	0	0	1387	5236
	S	7444	0	66	0	0	485	7995
	T	8768	1203	1389	0	0	1872	13231
	N	2345	3729	6134	0	0	107	12315
Ethiopia	G	14101	12211	0	0	0	7230	33542
	S	12149	1393	150	0	0	295	13988
	T	26250	13604	150	0	0	7525	47530
	N	6979	8945	0	0	0	0	15924
Gabon	G	766	612	604	597	0	703	3281
	S	239	0	0	0	0	62	301
	T	1004	612	604	597	0	765	3582
	N	1460	750	750	750	0	0	3710
Gambia	G	781	734	720	712	1428	150	4525
	S	926	0	0	0	0	227	1153
	T	1707	734	720	712	1428	377	5678
	N	560	1082	1085	965	1868	0	5560
Ghana	G	3085	2848	3059	0	0	1449	10441
	S	3899	455	657	0	7	21	5040
	T	6984	3303	3716	0	7	1470	15480
	N	10615	3999	3603	0	0	0	18216

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Guinea	G	1621	1709	1880	637	0	0	5847
	S	2496	637	0	0	0	17	3150
	T	4116	2346	1880	637	0	17	8997
	N	179	947	1391	1510	0	0	4027
Guinea-Bissau	G	949	900	900	900	900	0	4549
	S	2478	243	0	0	0	2	2723
	T	3427	1143	900	900	900	2	7272
	N	1033	1578	972	872	872	0	5325
Kenya	G	4567	3473	3351	3313	6648	1827	23179
	S	4477	0	0	0	0	291	4768
	T	9044	3473	3351	3313	6648	2118	27947
	N	4605	3170	3083	3057	3040	2650	19605
Lesotho	G	850	850	850	850	0	750	4150
	S	308	0	0	0	0	107	416
	T	1159	850	850	850	0	857	4566
	N	3000	3000	3000	3000	0	0	12000
Liberia	G	1080	988	1058	0	0	321	3447
	S	10884	1487	0	0	0	615	12985
	T	11964	2475	1058	0	0	936	16433
	N	1200	9300	6700	0	0	0	17200
Madagascar	G	3449	3282	3610	0	0	544	10885
	S	2490	180	24	1	0	51	2746
	T	5939	3462	3634	1	0	595	13631
	N	22066	8824	8976	0	0	0	39865
Malawi	G	2782	2860	3146	3255	0	0	12043
	S	4344	774	59	2	0	331	5510
	T	7126	3634	3205	3257	0	331	17553
	N	8477	5876	6591	6648	0	0	27592

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Mali	G	2989	3288	3617	3732	2979	0	16605
	S	3299	562	0	3	0	85	3949
	T	6288	3850	3617	3735	2979	85	20554
	N	2174	3461	5018	4057	2400	0	17110
Mauritania	G	865	990	1044	1032	2070	0	6001
	S	3171	0	0	0	0	23	3194
	T	4036	990	1044	1032	2070	23	9195
	N	65	2213	3235	2876	4177	0	12565
Mauritius	G	791	601	593	0	0	642	2627
	S	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	T	793	601	593	0	0	642	2629
	N	128	100	100	0	0	0	328
Mozambique	G	7502	6257	6025	5956	0	5226	30966
	S	9614	402	71	0	0	308	10394
	T	17116	6659	6096	5956	0	5533	41360
	N	5098	9743	9975	10044	0	0	34860
Namibia	G	1020	765	689	620	0	1229	4323
	S	2926	17	0	0	0	186	3129
	T	3946	782	689	620	0	1415	7452
	N	3095	4983	5000	5000	0	0	18078
Niger	G	4510	4189	0	0	0	0	8699
	S	3910	362	0	0	0	170	4442
	T	8420	4551	0	0	0	170	13141
	N	5624	0	0	0	0	0	5624
Nigeria	G	14632	13803	15184	12761	0	0	56380
	S	1689	0	0	0	0	971	2660
	T	16322	13803	15184	12761	0	971	59040
	N	4676	3000	3000	2999	0	0	13675

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Rwanda	G	1458	1604	1576	0	0	222	4860
	S	11330	107	0	0	0	502	11939
	T	12788	1711	1576	0	0	724	16799
	N	11511	10273	8380	0	0	0	30164
Sao Tome and Principe	G	597	675	675	675	0	451	3073
	S	50	0	0	0	0	16	65
	T	647	675	675	675	0	466	3138
	N	708	354	354	354	0	0	1770
Senegal	G	1202	1207	1327	297	0	0	4033
	S	1864	379	0	0	0	51	2294
	T	3066	1586	1327	297	0	51	6327
	N	10359	5736	6184	6094	0	0	28372
Seychelles d/	G	65	50					115
Sierra Leone	G	1398	1518	0	0	0	0	2916
	S	4022	0	0	0	0	280	4302
	T	5420	1518	0	0	0	280	7218
	N	1864	2000	0	0	0	0	3864
Somalia	G	2104	2790	3069	0	0	233	8196
	S	7308	0	0	0	0	1785	9093
	T	9412	2790	3069	0	0	2018	17289
	N	30496	17210	16931	0	0	0	64637
South Africa	G	1136	922	829	807	0	338	4032
	S	2380	0	0	0	0	413	2792
	T	3515	922	829	807	0	751	6824
	N	5585	4011	3846	3831	0	0	17273

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Swaziland	G	766	654	643	0	0	594	2657
	S	580	265	0	0	0	13	857
	T	1345	919	643	0	0	607	3514
	N	675	546	550	0	0	0	1770
Togo	G	989	990	1089	1121	0	0	4189
	S	650	0	0	0	0	67	716
	T	1639	990	1089	1121	0	67	4905
	N	598	1009	1145	1350	0	0	4102
Uganda	G	4224	4515	4351	0	0	6125	19215
	S	13314	5361	5194	0	0	2226	26094
	T	17538	9876	9545	0	0	8351	45309
	N	11901	12256	13000	0	0	0	37157
United Republic of Tanzania	G	6623	6736	6697	5359	0	0	25415
	S	5901	0	0	0	0	1006	6907
	T	12524	6736	6697	5359	0	1006	32321
	N	8214	8725	8550	6900	0	0	32389
Zambia	G	1708	2005	2205	2286	0	0	8204
	S	4930	533	0	5	0	1220	6688
	T	6638	2538	2205	2291	0	1220	14893
	N	9011	9940	10346	9103	0	0	38399
Zimbabwe	G	1152	1302	1364	0	0	1291	5109
	S	6720	2052	0	0	0	1273	10045
	T	7872	3354	1364	0	0	2564	15154
	N	4976	5048	0	0	0	0	10024
Subregional programmes, Africa	S	0	0	0	0	0	175	175

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
West and Central Africa	G	496	493	0	0	0	0	989
	S	543	130	0	0	0	1	674
	T	1039	623	0	0	0	1	1663
	N	744	1000	0	0	0	0	1744
Eastern and Southern Africa	G	143	80	0	0	0	0	223
	S	3084	220	0	0	0	118	3421
	T	3227	300	0	0	0	118	3644
	N	3039	3950	0	0	0	0	6989
Total, Africa	G	119444	114434	87396	55946	26359	38608	442187
	S	175668	17944	6318	108	7	16561	216605
	T	295112	132378	93714	56054	26366	55169	658793
	N	255641	198465	168316	88245	42820	2757	756243
AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Argentina	G	854	765	689	620	0	1226	4154
	S	1952	0	0	0	0	99	2051
	T	2806	765	689	620	0	1325	6205
	N	3826	4095	4095	4095	0	0	16111
Belize	G	662	601	593	586	0	694	3136
	S	34	30	0	0	0	5	69
	T	696	631	593	586	0	699	3205
	N	682	426	370	365	0	0	1843
Bolivia	G	932	935	1029	1133	533	0	4562
	S	4475	202	71	6	0	48	4802
	T	5408	1137	1100	1139	533	48	9364
	N	8311	11797	12296	11694	10318	0	54416

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Brazil	G	5006	887	867	0	0	4367	11127
	S	6098	87	0	0	0	3	6188
	T	11104	974	867	0	0	4370	17315
	N	11275	13206	12200	1500	800	0	38981
Chile	G	1001	765	689	620	0	1201	4276
	S	218	0	0	0	0	1	219
	T	1219	765	689	620	0	1202	4495
	N	939	600	710	730	0	0	2979
Colombia	G	1185	840	0	0	0	244	2269
	S	2103	123	116	0	0	8	2349
	T	3287	963	116	0	0	252	4618
	N	6766	3400	1400	1400	900	0	13866
Costa Rica	G	679	606	598	591	0	679	3153
	S	394	0	0	0	0	4	398
	T	1072	606	598	591	0	683	3551
	N	417	810	795	774	0	0	2796
Cuba	G	961	765	689	620	0	1226	4261
	S	1096	0	0	0	0	3	1099
	T	2057	765	689	620	0	1229	5361
	N	2158	1995	2000	2000	0	0	8153
Dominican Republic	G	932	765	709	700	0	1126	4232
	S	525	195	0	0	0	0	720
	T	1457	960	709	700	0	1126	4952
	N	1048	805	1000	1000	0	0	3853
Eastern Caribbean d/	G	1378	1320	1452	1500	528	0	6178
	S	267	0	0	0	0	8	275
	T	1645	1320	1452	1500	528	8	6453
	N	5519	1240	1113	910	833	0	9615

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Ecuador	G	978	776	761	752	1510	483	5260
	S	4205	670	79	0	0	1	4954
	T	5183	1446	840	752	1510	483	10214
	N	3497	4007	4824	5612	6468	1181	25590
El Salvador	G	979	765	689	657	0	1189	4279
	S	1752	1116	147	0	0	0	3015
	T	2731	1881	836	657	0	1189	7294
	N	3281	734	2983	2440	0	0	9438
Guatemala	G	885	918	897	887	0	598	4185
	S	3543	2628	296	0	0	9	6477
	T	4428	3546	1193	887	0	607	10662
	N	4106	4044	6357	5320	0	0	19826
Guyana	G	794	633	0	0	0	124	1552
	S	227	0	0	0	0	12	239
	T	1021	633	0	0	0	136	1791
	N	1234	800	200	400	0	0	2634
Haiti	G	1239	1363	0	0	0	152	2754
	S	2204	383	0	0	0	333	2920
	T	3443	1746	0	0	0	485	5674
	N	7004	7117	0	0	0	0	14121
Honduras	G	994	784	769	0	0	747	3294
	S	1542	795	221	0	0	30	2588
	T	2536	1579	990	0	0	777	5882
	N	3374	1175	1797	95	0	0	6441
Jamaica	G	705	607	599	592	0	676	3179
	S	1352	130	0	0	0	6	1489
	T	2057	737	599	592	0	682	4668
	N	1107	2464	2618	2118	0	0	8307

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Mexico	G	1178	765	741	732	0	888	4304
	S	1814	5	0	0	0	0	1819
	T	2992	770	741	732	0	888	6123
	N	17216	7126	6550	6450	0	0	37342
Nicaragua	G	899	869	850	840	0	741	4199
	S	4893	4299	2979	2710	0	282	15163
	T	5792	5168	3829	3550	0	1023	19362
	N	1922	-94	361	504	0	0	2693
Panama	G	732	605	597	590	0	682	3206
	S	679	0	0	0	0	1	680
	T	1411	605	597	590	0	683	3886
	N	1275	1840	1343	1195	0	0	5653
Paraguay	G	894	765	0	0	0	933	2591
	S	539	270	15	0	0	0	824
	T	1432	1035	15	0	0	933	3415
	N	1951	1696	0	0	0	0	3647
Peru	G	1052	841	823	0	0	409	3125
	S	4137	114	108	4	0	1	4365
	T	5190	955	931	4	0	410	7490
	N	14972	11686	11692	3800	2250	0	44400
Suriname d/	G	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	S	696	0	0	0	0	1	697
	T	698	0	0	0	0	1	699
	N	769	200	200	200	0	0	1369
Uruguay	G	898	601	593	586	0	708	3386
	S	106	0	0	0	0	0	106
	T	1004	601	593	586	0	708	3492
	N	365	650	650	650	0	0	2315

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Venezuela	G	923	765	689	630	632	695	4334
	S	573	167	0	0	0	6	746
	T	1495	932	689	630	632	701	5079
	N	1629	768	1050	1100	905	0	5452
Amazon subregional	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subregional programmes,	G	82	0	0	0	0	0	82
Americas and the Caribbean	S	837	0	0	0	0	141	978
	T	919	0	0	0	0	141	1060
	N	3759	3875	375	375	200	0	8584
Subregional programmes,	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central America and Panama	S	541	0	0	0	0	26	566
	T	541	0	0	0	0	26	566
	N	1026	647	643	610	0	0	2926
Special Adjustment Facility	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
for Latin America and	S	80	0	0	0	0	0	80
the Caribbean	T	80	0	0	0	0	0	80
	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Americas and the Caribbean	G	369	376	0	0	0	0	745
Regional Office	S	669	131	24	0	0	0	824
	T	1038	507	24	0	0	0	1569
	N	900	1000	0	0	0	0	1900
Total, Americas and	G	27192	19682	15323	12636	3203	19787	97824
the Caribbean	S	47551	11343	4056	2720	0	1030	66700
	T	74743	31025	19379	15356	3203	20817	164524
	N	109424	87109	77622	55337	22674	1181	353348

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
ASIA								
Afghanistan	G	5391	5578	0	0	0	3091	14060
	S	4978	0	0	0	0	828	5806
	T	10369	5578	0	0	0	3919	19866
	N	7879	7999	0	0	0	0	15877
Bangladesh	G	13927	11547	10413	0	0	23114	59001
	S	15680	1916	0	0	0	1257	18853
	T	29607	13463	10413	0	0	24371	77854
	N	55353	45688	32400	0	0	0	133441
Bhutan	G	1094	959	937	926	0	366	4282
	S	780	0	0	0	0	6	786
	T	1875	959	937	926	0	372	5069
	N	2237	1765	1935	1935	0	0	7872
Cambodia	G	2310	2406	1827	0	0	0	6543
	S	12956	12	0	5	0	635	13608
	T	15266	2418	1827	5	0	635	20150
	N	7928	12418	12430	0	0	0	32776
China	G	17563	14924	13431	0	0	22395	68312
	S	2992	0	0	0	0	94	3087
	T	20555	14924	13431	0	0	22489	71399
	N	10520	12000	12000	0	0	0	34520
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	G	832	847	830	0	0	779	3288
	S	9697	0	0	0	0	769	10466
	T	10529	847	830	0	0	1548	13754
	N	0	1500	1500	0	0	0	3000

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
India	G	35705	31823	29599	29259	29361	9891	165638
	S	33049	3615	1500	0	0	3786	41951
	T	68754	35438	31099	29259	29361	13677	207589
	N	28431	41600	42100	48600	47700	0	208431
Indonesia	G	6886	5530	4977	0	0	28012	45404
	S	5347	1818	1339	0	0	9	8512
	T	12233	7348	6316	0	0	28020	53917
	N	8810	7782	7706	0	0	0	24298
Lao People's Democratic Republic	G	948	1042	1147	1261	867	0	5265
	S	1781	0	0	0	0	48	1829
	T	2729	1042	1147	1261	867	48	7094
	N	2504	4291	4138	3733	3438	0	18104
Malaysia	G	620	609	601	0	0	548	2378
	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	620	609	601	0	0	548	2378
	N	200	250	240	0	0		690
Maldives	G	659	638	638	638	638	326	3537
	S	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
	T	669	638	638	638	638	326	3547
	N	958	95	265	360	280	0	1958
Mongolia	G	766	702	772	767	0	332	3338
	S	524	0	0	0	0	230	754
	T	1289	702	772	767	0	562	4093
	N	898	900	900	900	0	0	3598
Myanmar	G	6488	6371	6615	0	0	2607	22081
	S	1747	0	0	0	0	73	1820
	T	8235	6371	6615	0	0	2680	23901
	N	8481	4768	4390	0	0	0	17639

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Nepal	G	4455	3687	3557	3510	0	0	15209
	S	5260	233	0	1	0	133	5628
	T	9715	3920	3557	3511	0	133	20837
	N	5128	6679	6780	6430	0	0	25017
Pacific Island countries	G	1319	1309	1440	1584	0	287	5939
	S	1244	0	146	0	0	56	1446
	T	2563	1309	1586	1584	0	343	7385
	N	3318	2800	2800	2800	0	0	11718
Pakistan	G	12439	11467	11448	11316	22712	2667	72049
	S	3023	0	0	0	0	467	3490
	T	15463	11467	11448	11316	22712	3134	75539
	N	10101	6700	6650	7675	14775	0	45901
Papua New Guinea	G	850	819	802	793	796	190	4250
	S	189	0	0	0	0	51	240
	T	1039	819	802	793	796	241	4490
	N	1039	650	1150	1250	1229	0	5318
Philippines	G	4143	2999	2699	2429	4372	3433	20075
	S	6764	0	0	0	0	579	7344
	T	10907	2999	2699	2429	4372	4012	27418
	N	16042	5000	6000	7000	16000	0	50042
Republic of Korea	S	23	0	0	0	0	0	23
Sri Lanka	G	1027	854	769	739	0	764	4153
	S	2680	941	0	0	0	53	3674
	T	3707	1795	769	739	0	817	7828
	N	1498	2181	2168	2031	0	0	7878

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Thailand	G	1251	922	829	746	1468	2438	7654
	S	2834	0	0	2	0	50	2886
	T	4085	922	829	748	1468	2488	10540
	N	2714	2060	2630	2950	4860	0	15214
Viet Nam	G	6519	4931	4438	0	0	14881	30769
	S	6747	327	0	0	0	5	7079
	T	13266	5258	4438	0	0	14886	37848
	N	38991	19624	20523	0	0	0	79138
East Asia and the Pacific	G	322	322	0	0	0	0	644
	S	1081	0	0	0	0	0	1081
	T	1403	322	0	0	0	0	1725
	N	643	1000	0	0	0	0	1643
South Asia	G	326	325	0	0	0	0	651
	S	2873	0	0	0	0	1	2874
	T	3198	325	0	0	0	1	3525
	N	1803	2703	0	0	0	0	4505
Total, Asia	G	125839	110611	97769	53968	60214	116119	564522
	S	122260	8863	2985	8	0	9131	143247
	T	248100	119474	100754	53976	60214	125250	707769
	N	215475	190452	168705	85664	88282	0	748579
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA								
Algeria	G	1109	969	771	0	0	0	2849
	S	208	0	0	0	0	52	260
	T	1317	969	771	0	0	52	3108
	N	600	550	450	0	0	0	1600
Djibouti	G	722	673	662	655	1314	355	4381
	S	351	0	0	0	0	2	353
	T	1073	673	662	655	1314	357	4734
	N	2686	330	840	930	1650	0	6436

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Egypt	G	3963	3289	2960	0	0	8022	18234
	S	4699	917	56	0	0	15	5686
	T	8662	4206	3016	0	0	8036	23920
	N	23968	7429	8232	0	0	0	39629
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	G	1560	1634	0	0	0	0	3194
	S	49	0	0	0	0	0	49
	T	1609	1634	0	0	0	0	3243
	N	500	500	0	0	0	0	1000
Iraq	G	1652	1493	1450	0	0	0	4595
	S	10874	0	0	0	0	1534	12407
	T	12526	1493	1450	0	0	1534	17003
	N	8811	11754	10303	0	0	0	30868
Jordan	G	877	765	689	632	635	679	4277
	S	95	0	0	0	0	13	108
	T	971	765	689	632	635	692	4385
	N	3908	315	340	380	390	0	5333
Kuwait	S	0	0	0	0	0	42	42
Lebanon	G	1086	765	689	620	0	548	3708
	S	399	0	0	0	0	35	434
	T	1485	765	689	620	0	583	4142
	N	5019	2437	2318	2205	0	0	11979
Morocco	G	2129	1600	1553	897	0	0	6179
	S	358	0	0	0	0	44	403
	T	2487	1600	1553	897	0	44	6581
	N	1418	2200	2200	4157	0	0	9975
Oman	G	991	765	689	0	0	846	3291
	S	4	0	0	0	0	3	7
	T	995	765	689	0	0	849	3298
	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Sudan	G	4264	3609	3355	3220	0	0	14448
	S	8405	24	0	3	0	633	9066
	T	12669	3633	3355	3223	0	633	23514
	N	4367	4998	5000	4996	0	0	19362
Sudan, Operation Lifeline	S	15853	13	14	0	0	1138	17018
Syrian Arab Republic	G	1045	891	872	0	0	689	3497
	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	1045	891	872	0	0	689	3497
	N	3010	950	950	0	0	0	4910
Tunisia	G	1067	765	689	666	0	1155	4342
	S	470	287	155	51	0	2	965
	T	1537	1052	844	717	0	1157	5307
	N	150	394	473	289	0	0	1305
Yemen	G	2531	2482	2705	2674	0	505	10897
	S	1565	0	0	0	0	32	1597
	T	4096	2482	2705	2674	0	537	12494
	N	2289	13315	15420	16965	0	0	47989
Palestinian children and mothers in Jordan	G	200	200	200	0	0	0	600
	N	200	200	200	0	0	0	600
Palestinian children and mothers in Lebanon	G	350	350	350	0	0	0	1050
	S	95	0	0	0	0	5	100
	T	445	350	350	0	0	5	1150
	N	500	500	500	0	0	0	1500
Palestinian children and mothers in the Syrian Arab Republic	G	200	200	200	0	0	0	600
	N	200	200	200	0	0	0	600

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Palestinian children and mothers in the West Bank and Gaza	G	804	850	850	0	0	46	2550
	S	3162	80	0	0	0	258	3500
	T	3967	930	850	0	0	303	6050
	N	2554	3800	3800	0	0	0	10154
Gulf area programme d/	G	73	0	0	0	0	0	73
	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	73	0	0	0	0	0	73
Middle East and North Africa	G	792	384	0	0	0	0	1176
	S	27	0	0	0	0	3	31
	T	819	384	0	0	0	3	1207
	N	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	2000
Total, Middle East and North Africa	G	25414	21684	18684	9364	1949	12845	89940
	S	46616	1320	226	54	0	3810	52027
	T	72030	23004	18910	9419	1949	16655	141967
	N	61180	50871	51226	29922	2040	0	195239
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES AND THE BALTIC STATES								
Albania	G	980	765	689	0	0	557	2991
	S	1867	0	0	0	0	43	1909
	T	2847	765	689	0	0	600	4900
	N	1791	2110	2210	0	0	0	6111
Armenia	G	1025	765	0	0	0	489	2279
	S	1018	0	0	0	0	85	1104
	T	2043	765	0	0	0	574	3382
	N	2843	2843	0	0	0	0	5685

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Azerbaijan	G	847	874	0	0	0	399	2120
	S	1108	19	0	0	0	25	1152
	T	1955	893	0	0	0	424	3272
	N	1024	1281	0	0	0	0	2305
Belarus	S	1023	0	0	0	0	0	1023
	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina and area office for former Yugoslavia	G	1217	1120	611	604	0	724	4276
	S	2795	0	0	0	0	323	3118
	T	4011	1120	611	604	0	1047	7393
	N	0	5930	5650	5430	0	0	17010
Bulgaria	S	148	0	0	0	0	1	148
Croatia	G	86	0	0	0	0	0	86
	S	668	0	0	0	0	86	754
	T	754	0	0	0	0	86	840
	N	4818	1348	845	0	0	0	7011
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	S	1824	47	0	0	0	64	1936
	N	2460	2855	2547	2139	0	0	10001
Georgia	G	1064	765	689	0	0	824	3342
	S	663	0	0	0	0	44	707
	T	1727	765	689	0	0	868	4049
	N	1171	1200	500	0	0	0	2871
Kazakhstan	G	1017	868	0	0	0	532	2417
	S	768	206	0	0	0	0	975
	T	1785	1074	0	0	0	532	3392
	N	3913	4000	0	0	0	0	7913

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Kyrgyzstan	G	966	768	0	0	0	632	2366
	S	422	0	0	0	0	4	426
	T	1388	768	0	0	0	636	2792
	N	1800	2000	0	0	0	0	3800
Latvia	S	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of Moldova	G	690	661	650	643	0	506	3151
	S	22	0	0	0	0	2	24
	T	712	661	650	643	0	509	3175
	N	983	1000	1000	1000	0	0	3983
Romania	G	880	765	0	0	0	203	1848
	S	1278	288	0	0	0	82	1648
	T	2158	1053	0	0	0	285	3496
	N	1773	1273	0	0	0	0	3046
Russian Federation	S	1305	0	0	0	0	-50	1254
Tajikistan	G	1030	935	0	0	0	1385	3350
	S	822	0	0	0	0	124	946
	T	1852	935	0	0	0	1509	4296
	N	4000	4000	0	0	0	0	8000
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	G	822	626	617	610	0	179	2853
	S	226	0	0	0	0	52	277
	T	1048	626	617	610	0	230	3131
	N	900	1374	1383	1190	0	0	4847
Turkey	G	1408	1014	912	0	0	674	4008
	S	1079	0	0	0	0	31	1110
	T	2487	1014	912	0	0	705	5118
	N	637	1576	1474	0	0	0	3687

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Turkmenistan	G	1030	823	0	0	0	633	2486
	S	560	0	0	0	0	0	560
	T	1590	823	0	0	0	633	3046
	N	1905	2000	0	0	0	0	3905
Ukraine	S	834	0	0	0	0	338	1172
	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Countries of the former Soviet Union	S	25	0	0	0	0	1	26
	N	400	0	0	0	0	0	400
Uzbekistan	G	1649	1087	0	0	0	0	2737
	S	1641	10	0	0	0	58	1709
	T	3290	1098	0	0	0	58	4446
	N	3808	4000	0	0	0	0	7808
Yugoslavia (former)	S	280	0	0	0	0	213	492
Central Asia and Kazakhstan, programme support and office establishment	G	430	0	0	0	0	0	430
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States Regional Office	G	3000	3000	0	0	0	2	6002
	S	238	0	0	0	0	0	238
	T	3238	3000	0	0	0	2	6239
	N	2545	2500	0	0	0	0	5045
Subregional, Caucasus	S	-4	0	0	0	0	0	-4
	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States	G	18141	14836	4168	1857	0	7739	46741
	S	20609	571	0	0	0	1525	22708
	T	38749	15407	4168	1857	0	9264	69445
	N	36770	41290	15609	9759	0	0	103428

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
INTERREGIONAL								
Interregional Fund for Programme Preparation, Promotion and Evaluation	S	511	0	0	0	0	0	511
	N	0						0
Rotary International for polio eradication	N	40695	0	0	0	0	0	40695
Vaccine Independence Initiative	S	1305	0	0	0	0	0	1305
	N	3437	0	0	0	0	0	3437
Health	S	3414	0	0	0	0	791	4205
	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nutrition	S	2873	757	0	0	0	26	3656
	N	45	0	0	0	0	0	45
Water supply and sanitation	S	19	0	0	0	0	0	19
	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	S	239	134	0	0	0	1	374
	N	3571	0	0	0	0	0	3571
Advocacy and communication	G	1392	1601	0	0	0	0	2992
	S	40	0	0	0	0	4	45
	T	1432	1601	0	0	0	4	3037
	N	560	600	0	0	0	0	1160
Planning, evaluation and monitoring	G	620	635	0	0	0	0	1255
Intersectoral	G	4086	3809	0	0	0	0	7895
	S	1599	0	0	0	0	245	1844
	T	5685	3809	0	0	0	245	9739
	N	47579	56100	0	0	0	0	103679

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Emergency Programme Fund	G	2432	3198	0	0	0	0	5629
	S	289	0	0	0	0	0	289
	T	3350	3350	0	0	0	0	6700
UNICEF Maurice Pate Award	G	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
International Child Development Centre	S	3838	2525	96	0	0	7	6465
	N	9427	8299	0	0	0	0	17726
Total, Interregional	G	8555	9242	0	0	0	0	17797
	S	14127	3416	96	0	0	1074	18713
	T	22683	12657	96	0	0	1074	36510
	N	105315	64999	0	0	0	0	170314

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		1998	1999	2000	2001	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
SUMMARY								
Total, Africa	G	119444	114434	87396	55946	26359	38608	442187
	S	175668	17944	6318	108	7	16561	216605
	T	295112	132378	93714	56054	26366	55169	658793
	N	255641	198465	168316	88245	42820	2757	756243
Total, Americas and the Caribbean	G	27192	19682	15323	12636	3203	19787	97824
	S	47551	11343	4056	2720	0	1030	66700
	T	74743	31025	19379	15356	3203	20817	164524
	N	109424	87109	77622	55337	22674	1181	353348
Total, Asia	G	125839	110611	97769	53968	60214	116119	564522
	S	122260	8863	2985	8	0	9131	143247
	T	248100	119474	100754	53976	60214	125250	707769
	N	215475	190452	168705	85664	88282	0	748579
Total, Middle East and North Africa	G	25414	21684	18684	9364	1949	12845	89940
	S	46616	1320	226	54	0	3810	52027
	T	72030	23004	18910	9419	1949	16655	141967
	N	61180	50871	51226	29922	2040	0	195239
Total, Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States	G	18141	14836	4168	1857	0	7739	46741
	S	20609	571	0	0	0	1525	22704
	T	38749	15407	4168	1857	0	9264	69445
	N	36770	41290	15609	9759	0	0	103428
Total, Interregional	G	8555	9242	0	0	0	0	17797
	S	14127	3416	96	0	0	1074	18713
	T	22683	12657	96	0	0	1074	36510
	N	105315	64999	0	0	0	0	170314
Total, Global	G	324586	290490	223340	133772	91725	195098	1259011
	S	426831	43457	13681	2889	7	33131	519996
	T	751417	333947	237021	136661	91732	228229	1779007
	N	783806	633186	481477	268928	155816	3938	2327150

Notes

a/ This amount represents the excess of Board-approved budgets and the affordable level of programme expenditure for general resources as per the financial medium-term. It excludes unspent balances of approved programmes, which have been superseded by newly approved programme cycles, and the interim budget for global funds, which has been superseded by the integrated budget. Those pertaining to cycles which have just been completed will be adjusted in 1998. For general resources, it is estimated that the excess in approved programmes in the total amount of $34.9 million and overexpenditures in programmes in the total amount of $0.3 million will be adjusted in 1998. For supplementary funding, the amount of $33.1 million is pending donor review for possible rephasing into 1998.

b/ G = General resources.
S = Current supplementary funds programmes funded.
T = Total of general resources and supplementary funds.

c/ N = Unfunded balances of approved supplementary funding proposals and new recommendations to the Executive Board. Because of earlier preparation of this table, the figures may differ from those shown in proposals for supplementary funding.

d/ Includes allocations from the allocation for the higher-income countries.

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For action

Review of the consideration and approval process of country programme recommendations

Summary

At its first regular session in February 1995, the Executive Board established new procedures for the consideration and approval process of country programme recommendations (E/ICEF/1995/9/Rev.1, decision 1995/8. The decision also called for a review of the arrangements in 1998, and the present report responds to that request.

Following a brief introduction, the report describes the process of implementing the decision and experiences that have emerged as a result. It includes summaries of the themes and issues relative to country notes, mid-term reviews of country programmes and major programme evaluations on which the Executive Board has shared comments during the past three years. The secretariat's efforts to follow-up on sharing those comments and exchanging views with its country and regional offices, cooperating Governments and other development partners also are contained in the report. A draft recommendation for Board consideration and approval is contained in paragraph 43.

* E/ICEF/1998/12.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report reviews the experiences of UNICEF during the three-year period 1996-1998 with respect to implementation of Executive Board decision 1995/8 (E/ICEF/1995/9/Rev.1) on the preparation and approval of country programmes and on reporting to the Executive Board on country programme mid-term reviews (MTRs) of implementation performance and major programme evaluations.

2. Decision 1995/8 established a new procedure in the country programme approval process. For a regular country programme, defined as a planned programme cycle of four or more years, the secretariat, in consultation with the cooperating Government, prepares a country note. This note informs the Board at an early stage of the preliminary ideas regarding the mix and weight given to programme strategies and priorities. The Board reviews and comments on the country note as a basis for completion of the country programme preparation process.

3. The secretariat updated the guidelines on the country programme preparation and approval process and the country programme MTR in 1995. Subsequently, and in connection with the UNICEF Management Excellence Programme (MEP), further improvements in the guidelines related to the country programme process have been under way since June 1997, and the planned decentralization of support and oversight in support of the country programme process from headquarters to regional locations has been completed.

4. Improvements in the country programme process also reflect linkages with efforts to strengthen the quality of United Nations operational activities at the country level. These include the development of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) by the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP); recognition of the importance of coordination at the field level as established in General Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992; and, most recently, the initiative to establish the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) at the country level, initially through a pilot exercise which involves 18 countries. An assessment of the pilot country experiences will be completed by December 1998. It is anticipated that the results of the pilot phase will contribute to further harmonization and streamlining of the country programming processes of the United Nations funds and programmes.

5. During the period 1996-1998, the secretariat has presented to the Executive Board one of the following documents for some 103 country programmes: a country note; a country programme MTR summary; or a report on a major programme evaluation. Together, this covers about 64 per cent of the total of 161 country programmes of cooperation for children and women.

6. The present report details the implementation measures undertaken during 1996-1998 with regard to the following: (a) regular country programmes that underwent programme preparation during 1996-1998, (b) country programme MTRs for regular country programmes completed during 1996-1998; and (c) major programme evaluations presented in summary form for the review and comments of the Executive Board during 1997-1998. It also reviews the experiences gained thus far with respect to (a) continuing dialogue between the Board and the secretariat during the implementation phase, based on the Board's review of programme documents; and (b) major linkages developed and strengthened between MEP and measures to implement the provisions of the decision.

II. The implementation process

7. On 30 March 1995, the UNICEF secretariat formally informed all UNICEF offices (country, regional and headquarters) that implementation of decision 1995/8 would commence with regular country programmes, which the Executive Board would review and comment on at its first regular session in 1996. The secretariat also communicated that the Board would review and approve the final country programme recommendations (CPRs) at its third regular session in September 1996. All offices were advised that a country note would not be required for short-duration (three years or less) "bridging" programmes.

8. In addition, the secretariat provided similar guidance to all UNICEF offices regarding implementation of the provisions related to reporting on country programme MTRs, underscoring that they were already part of the country programme process. Under the new procedure, ongoing country support programmes that were approaching the half-way mark in the programme cycle would be required to submit a brief report on MTRs to the Executive Board. The guidelines also advised that the country offices and the cooperating Governments should, ideally, schedule MTRs in such a way as to enable the secretariat to present the results to the Board at its second regular session which, at that time, was held in March. The reports on MTRs would provide an

opportunity for country offices to be more systematic in producing a written record of the MTR with the Government. More detailed guidance on the suggested contents of the country note and reports on MTRs also were shared with all UNICEF field offices.

9. A key feature of the guidance related to the country programme process is the principle that the cooperating Government has a major role in the scheduling of all events in the country programme process in the areas of preparation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. In light of this, the timing of country programme preparation is related, first and foremost, to the Government's national development framework, whether in the form of a plan, programme period or budget cycle. As the cooperating Government has the responsibility for implementation of country programme activities to benefit children and women, it also has the responsibility for the timing of the country programme MTR, which usually takes place at the mid-point of the country programme cycle. In comparison, the timing as well as the subject of major programme evaluations varies from country to country based on need. However, some evaluations are linked with the timing and focus of the country programme MTR.

10. Taking these factors into account, the following three tables present the numbers of country notes, MTRs and major programme evaluations by region that were submitted to the Executive Board during the period 1996-1998.

Table 1. Country notes, 1996-1998*

Region	*Number*			
	1996	*1997*	*1998*	*Total*
Eastern and Southern Africa	8	0	2	10
West and Central Africa	7	3	4	14
Americas and the Caribbean	12	3	1	16
East Asia and the Pacific	3	2	2	7
South Asia	3	1	2	6
Middle East and Northern Africa	5	1	1	7
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commowealth of Independent States and the Baltic States	2	0	0	2
Total	**40**	**10**	**12**	**62**

* The names of the countries are contained in annex I.

11. A total of 62 country notes were presented to the Executive Board during 1996-1998, which represents approximately 39 per cent of some 161 country programmes of cooperation for children and women. During the same period, an additional 44 CPRs which did not require accompanying country notes were approved by the Board in the following categories: 32 for short-duration country programmes; 8 for additional general resources for already approved country programmes; and 4 for additional supplementary funding for already approved country programmes, known as "stand-alone" supplementary funding proposals.

Table 2. Country programme mid-term reviews, 1996-1998*

Region	*Number*			
	1996	*1997*	*1998*	*Total*
Eastern and Southern Africa	1	3	2	6
West and Central Africa	4	3	2	9
Americas and the Caribbean	1	4	2	7
East Asia and the Pacific	2	3	0	5
South Asia	3	1	0	4
Middle East and Northern Africa	3	1	0	4
Central and Eastern Europe, theCommowealth of Independent States and the Baltic States	0	0	8	8
Total	**14**	**15**	**14**	**43**

* The names of the countries are contained in annex II.

12. The 43 country programme MTRs presented to the Executive Board during the period 1996-1998 represent about 27 per cent of the 161 country programmes of cooperation. An internal review of the UNICEF country programme management plan (CPMP) process usually accompanied these programme reviews so that any adjustments in the focus on the country programme strategy could be factored into the CPMP process.

Table 3. Major evaluations reported during 1997-1998*

Region	*Number*		
	1997	*1998*	*Total*
Eastern and Southern Africa	3	4	7
West and Central Africa	16	14	30
Americas and the Caribbean	6	8	14
East Asia and the Pacific	2	5	7
South Asia	7	5	12
Middle East and Northern Africa	2	5	7
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commowealth of Independent States and the Baltic States	0	7	7
Total	**36**	**48**	**84**

* A summary profile of the subject matter of the major evaluations is contained in annex III.

13. As noted above, some 84 major evaluations have been reported during 1997 and 1998. However, no reporting was undertaken in 1996 as it was necessary for the secretariat to undertake internal consultations with regard to the criteria and mechanisms to be employed for the selection of major evaluations, as well as

for the subject matter to be included in the reports to the Executive Board.

III. Emerging experiences

14. The measures taken to implement decision 1995/8, which are dynamic and continue to be a challenging work-in-progress for the secretariat, are interrelated with three principal factors: (a) the importance of the Board's comments on the positive attributes as well as areas for improvement in the country notes, MTRs and major programme evaluations; (b) key initiatives emanating from the UNICEF MEP; and (c) United Nations initiatives such as the establishment of UNDAF, with its important programmatic implications for operational activities at the country level; the earlier work of JCGP, especially that related to programme harmonization and the CCA; and improving the functioning of the resident coordinator system.

15. Implementation measures, as a whole, are reaffirming the key role of the Government and other national partners in assuming primary responsibility for the formulation of the country programme of cooperation. In this respect, there are several types of challenges which Government-UNICEF collaboration has been addressing.

16. An important opportunity exists in a number of countries to strengthen the linkage between the preparation of the country programme of cooperation and national efforts to implement the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Children and the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. In several instances, the country programme preparation process also focuses, by-and-large, on national priorities related to sustainable achievement of the World Summit goals for children as well as related goals of other international conferences such as the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women. Such a focus also has the potential to facilitate field-level coordination as outlined in General Assembly resolution 47/199.

17. Another challenge is to strengthen the linkage of the country programme preparation process with the Government's overall efforts to include, in a coordinated manner, all types of assistance and cooperation in its development process. Some Governments have invited the wider participation of local as well as additional national government units in the entire preparation process. They also have broadened the scope of the participation of others, including other United Nations system organizations, multilateral and bilateral donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and bilateral donors, who are cooperating with the country in its efforts to improve the situation of children and women.

18. Some national authorities are giving more priority to the improved coordination of all types of external assistance and linking this overall effort with the preparation process for the country programme of cooperation. Examples include sectoral improvement programmes (SIPs) and sector-wide approach programmes (SWAPs), particularly in the fields of health and education. In other instances, national and local government policies aim to increase the participation of civil society, including NGOs, in national development activities.

19. Occasionally, national authorities and UNICEF are able to plan cooperation for children and women in a manner that more firmly links it with national social development priorities. As this pattern continues to become more prominent in a greater number of countries, some Governments and United Nations system organizations at the country level will be able to strengthen mutual support and prevent virtually any inappropriate programmatic duplication.

20. During the last three years, there were also a number of country programme situations, involving both regular as well as "bridging" programmes, which saw the problems of children and women become more serious due, for example, to significant economic problems and armed conflict. In several cases, UNICEF country representatives, using both the provisions of decision 1995/8 and other programme guidance, have been able to undertake effective, timely consultation with national authorities and other cooperation partners to make timely and appropriate adjustments to the country programme strategy. Government-UNICEF cooperation has been employing the following three mechanisms to respond appropriately to rapidly changing situations of children and women: rapid programme assessments on an "as needed" basis; annual programme reviews; and the country programme MTR. Such approaches are in keeping with the "triple A" programme approach comprised of assessment, analysis and action.

21. Through MEP, the secretariat also has introduced improved internal procedures that facilitate the efforts of country offices to take a more coordinated approach in the preparation of the three elements of a country programme of cooperation for children and women.

programme design; the CPMP; and the integrated budget. Combined with decentralization to the regions of the responsibility and accountability for support and oversight of the country programme process, this more coordinated approach contributes to the secretariat's efforts to assure that the proposed country programmes are planned in a more systematic way. It also aims to address the important principle that country programmes should be based on, among other things, programmatic and management lessons learned at the country level as well as realistic estimates of income from general resources and supplementary funds.

22. In line with MEP priorities that headquarters will provide more effective leadership and guidance, a number of initiatives have been completed since 1995 or are under way which relate to country programme preparations, MTRs and evaluations. In the area of programme guidance, Programme Division has had widespread participation with country, regional and headquarters offices and divisions in the preparation of: (a) new guidelines on a human rights approach to UNICEF programming for children and women and on the preparation of multi-country supplementary-funded programmes related to regional or interregional themes, such as education for girls, and subregional themes, such as the Programme for the Andean Region; (b) revised and improved guidelines related to country programme preparation, the country programme management process, the country programme MTR review and major programme evaluations; and (c) guidance on the preparation and management of the country integrated budget and the Programme Budget Review process at the regional level for clearance of country programme proposals, and on the reporting on MTRs and major programme evaluations.

23. Since 1996, the Executive Board has had three years of experience in the review of country notes and reports on country programme MTRs, and two years of experience with the review of major programme evaluations. The following chapters presents a summary of the themes and issues on which Executive Board delegations have shared comments during that period. They also contain a summary of the secretariat's efforts to follow-up on sharing those comments and exchanging views with cooperating Governments, other national partners such as NGOs, other United Nations system organizations as part of the United Nations resident coordinator system, and other organizations cooperating to improve the situation of children and women.

IV. Review of country notes

24. The purpose of the country note is to present preliminary ideas regarding the mix and weight given to programme strategies and priorities, and to describe briefly the context of national activities and how proposed UNICEF cooperation fits within the overall national effort, complements the roles of other development partners and builds on lessons learned. The importance of the principle that the cooperating Government has the primary responsibility for the formulation of the country programme, as well as for the coordination of all types of external assistance, has been of widespread interest during the Board's review of country notes. In general, the role of national Government leadership is prominent, as witnessed, for example, by the following: (a) Governments extending the process of consultation for the preparation of the country programme strategy to a number of NGOs, other international donors and resident missions of donor countries, and members of the UNICEF Executive Board; (b) national authorities incorporating the concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child into the country situation assessment and problem analysis on children and women; (c) the increasing involvement of relevant local government bodies in the strategy formulation process; and (d) making provision for drawing on the participation of children in programme formulation. While there is still scope for more complete application of this key principle, there has been improvement in its application over the three-year period.

25. The reviews of the Executive Board have covered a number of subjects related to the quality of the proposed country programme strategies presented in the country notes. Although some country notes have been cited as having desirable linkages between the situation analysis, lessons learned from present and past cooperation and the proposed country programme strategy, there remain areas in which the comments of delegations indicate the need for further improvement. On the whole, the linkage between the summary situation assessment and analysis frequently is seen as appropriate, while there has been both praise and concern expressed for reporting on lessons learned. Some delegations have commented that there should be a more in-depth analysis of the impact of lessons learned and how they will be more clearly applied in the proposed country programme strategy. In this connection, the secretariat is promoting more regional and interregional sharing of programme experiences and lessons learned on subjects related to priorities of individual country programmes as well as on those which are corporate programme priorities for the

period 1998-2000, such as the reduction of gender disparities in primary education and maternal mortality.

26. The reviews of country notes also have underscored the importance of greater clarity with respect to proposed priorities and programme objectives, and, in a number of instances, some comments from delegations indicated that these criteria have been somewhat, though not entirely, fulfilled. A perceived lack of clarity may arise because the country notes themselves have indicated that country programme objectives and strategies are designed to be responsive to possible changes in the country environment, a lesson learned that some country notes have cited from both past and current cooperation. A related topic is the balance between consistency in presentation of programme information in the country note, on the one hand, and a concern with consistency in presentation, on the other. An overall view is that country notes should not become standardized to the point where one is virtually indistinguishable from another. In this context, the secretariat has standardized the format, while encouraging the presentation of those special features of each country programme strategy which respond to the important and key elements of the situation of children and women in the country.

27. The secretariat has paid considerable attention to the formulation of the core country programme strategy to be supported through general resources and the portion of the country programme strategy to be supported through a proposed level of supplementary funding.

28. In addition, the secretariat is following up on the comments of Executive Board members, especially in accordance with a number of priority subjects. First, each country note should present a balance between the quest for precision and comprehensiveness, on one hand, and the four-page length limitation, on the other. The process of country strategy formulation benefits considerably from decentralized support from regional offices and regional management teams, including the incorporation of regional perspectives on issues related to children's and women's rights in proposed country programme strategies. The overall programmatic substance of country programme strategies is compatible with the development concepts of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, e.g. poverty alleviation, women's empowerment and under-five mortality reduction for the year 2015; the goals of the World Summit for Children and other global conferences; and increasing national efforts to fulfil the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women.

29. In implementing the provisions of decision 1995/8, the secretariat has identified a number of priorities, including: (a) more satisfactory articulation of linkages between the situation assessment and analysis, and lessons learned from programme experiences and proposed objectives and strategies; (b) drawing more fully on the reports of States Parties regarding progress in fulfilling the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the corresponding concluding observations of the United Nations Committee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child for situation assessment and analysis, lessons learned and explaining how UNICEF cooperation fits into national social development priorities for children and women; (c) the effective application of a rights-based approach to programming for children and women; (d) clarification of the strategic role of UNICEF cooperation as compared to the contributions of other donor organizations and partners, and in ways that are more clearly explained; (e) clearer articulation of major features of strategies related to national capacity-building and sustainability; (f) the implications that programme strategies may have with respect to the role of UNICEF in country programme management and for the availability of both general resources and supplementary funding; and (g) the role of monitoring and evaluation in the country programme strategy.

V. Country programme mid-term reviews

30. A number of delegations have expressed appreciation for the wealth of information contained in the regional reports on country programme MTRs, and welcomed the candour and honesty in acknowledging problems as well as achievements encountered during the implementation of country programmes. The MTR process has provided information about new initiatives, achievements and constraints, insights into what has been working and what has not been working well to improve the situation of children and woman, as well as analysis of programme management issues, evolving programme strategies and fund-raising difficulties. The secretariat recognizes that the MTR serves as a major milestone in country programme implementation, indicating ways in which the country programme strategy might need to be adapted to respond to changing country situations.

31. Appreciation also has been expressed for the quality of the guidelines on the preparation of the MTR

that have been shared with country and regional offices. However, it was felt that MTR summaries tend to describe achievements, sometimes without comparing them to targets or explaining sufficiently what might be needed to accelerate progress.

32. A number of delegations have underlined the importance of the MTR exercise to ensure that programme implementation is on track and to improve programme impact and efficiency. For example, MTRs have acknowledged that initial programme objectives seemed to have been overly ambitious. The fact that shortfalls in supplementary funds contributions were identified suggested that targets for supplementary funding should be adjusted so that they are more realistic, especially in view of the current climate of resource constraints. The importance of adequate funding and of strategies to strengthen local institutional capacity to ensure programme sustainability also was emphasized.

33. The section on lessons learned was considered to be very useful, but a number of delegations commented that, in several instances, UNICEF had overstated the impact of its own assistance. UNICEF often worked with a range of partners in a particular sector, all of whom could take some of the credit for achievements. Therefore, the documents should contain a more analytical assessment of the involvement of government, bilateral and multilateral agencies. Thus, the steps taken to improve coordination in country programmes also should be reported. In response to those suggestions, the secretariat has been encouraging the cooperating Government to extend the participation of multilateral and bilateral donors, among others, in the MTR process in a manner similar to that in the country programme preparation process.

34. The secretariat also agrees that country reports on MTRs should describe in a clear manner changes in programme structure and activities to be carried out as a result of the MTRs. This would be a way to monitor the timeliness and responsiveness of the country programme process to changing needs and priorities of countries. It is vital that UNICEF demonstrate the versatility and flexibility required to support national efforts to respond to changes in the needs of children and women.

35. The secretariat is giving organization-wide attention to a number of implementation measures related to the MTR in accordance with the provisions of decision 1995/8. The secretariat is re-emphasizing, through programme guidance and dialogue with all UNICEF offices, its strong commitment to make UNICEF more of a learning organization in order to achieve maximum relevance and impact of country programmes of cooperation for children and women. Efforts are under way to ensure that MTR summaries are presented in a more systematic manner with the adoption of the format introduced by the Eastern and Southern Africa Region as the standard for the organization. MTRs are being used as tools for programme monitoring and, in this context, they are one important way to help national authorities improve capacities for monitoring policies and programmes for children and women on a country-wide basis. The aim of all country programmes of cooperation is to help the country achieve its national goals for children and women. In that context, the MTR of country programme cooperation becomes a genuine reflection of what UNICEF is doing to support the country in achieving its goals.

VI. Review of major programme evaluations

36. The comments of delegations on some aspects of the MTR reports, such as the need to improve their analytical quality, also apply to programme evaluations. Additional information was requested on how the conclusions and recommendations of major evaluations and studies are being used. A number of delegations also have noted with appreciation that monitoring and evaluation functions are being strengthened as part of the efforts to ensure more effective country programming. In response, the secretariat is stressing that all future reports should provide concise information about how routine monitoring, thematic and sectoral evaluations, studies and general analysis of the socio-political environment have contributed to the reorientation and refinement of country programmes of cooperation.

37. Some delegations have pointed out that, although lessons learned from major evaluations are of considerable interest, they are often phrased in very general terms, and that more analysis of causes and possible remedial action is needed. A number of delegations have advised on the need for more specific details about the contribution of UNICEF, showing more clearly the connection between UNICEF inputs and development outcomes. Delegations have commented on evaluation methodologies, and encouraged the wider use of participatory methods involving programme beneficiaries, including children, as well as more attention to the evaluation of the effects and impact of programmes. Some delegations also have commented on the need for the involvement of Government and other partners in the evaluation process in order to contribute to national

capacity-building for monitoring and evaluation, and to build stronger ownership of the evaluation recommendations, thus facilitating their implementation. It was important to use qualitative techniques, especially in programme areas, such as capacity-building and participation, that do not lend themselves to the more familiar quantitative techniques.

38. The review of both evaluations and MTRs included comments from delegations on shortcomings and problems in such areas as community participation and social mobilization, coordination, planning and decentralization. The challenge for UNICEF is to improve the use of lessons learned and their systematic application so as to avoid continued recurrence of the problems. A related challenge is the need for UNICEF and its partners to more fully capitalize on the wealth of experiences and learning from the large volume of evaluations and studies, and to encourage wide access to and utilization of the evaluation database. The secretariat is responding through improved communication and the use of new information technology. A website has been established to disseminate evaluation results and findings, statistical data and methodological information. This is complemented by a newsletter and working paper series, and the CD-ROM of the updated evaluation database (currently 7,400 evaluations and studies) that is distributed annually to all offices. Global and regional meetings and electronic networking with professional associations and institutions also are helping to strengthen linkages between programming practice and evaluation knowledge.

39. Evaluation procedures and practices, roles and responsibilities at country, regional and headquarters locations, and the degree of adherence of country programmes of cooperation to evaluation requirements, also were discussed. The secretariat has delegated responsibility and accountability in this area as follows: the country offices are responsible for collaboration with national authorities in developing and implementing the agreed monitoring and evaluation plans, while regional offices are responsible for providing technical support to country offices, organizing professional networking and training, and undertaking regional thematic evaluation and reviews, in light of regional evaluation priorities and plans. The Division of Evaluation, Policy and Planning at headquarters is responsible for developing evaluation policies, procedures and methodologies; undertaking policy and thematic evaluations; maintaining the global evaluation database; disseminating evaluation findings; and synthesizing global lessons learned.

40. The secretariat is instituting a number of measures aimed at further strengthening programme evaluation work in the context of the country programme of cooperation. They include: an explicit management commitment to strengthen the quality and relevance of evaluative work; staff training; recognizing and promoting good evaluation practice; broadening the range of methodologies; and providing support at regional and country levels. Overall, the promotion of a "pro-evaluation culture" has made an important contribution to strengthened oversight and accountability, improved programme performance and organizational learning, and strategic planning.

41. In addition, the trend in evaluation work is to give more attention to rights, protection and other strategies that have been identified, including the involvement of children in evaluation activities. The latest Board session on major evaluations reflected the increasing consideration of children's rights in UNICEF work, with the Convention on the Rights of the Child serving as a reference to monitor the situation of children and assess the impact of programmes. Among the themes highlighted were the role of national mechanisms to monitor implementation of the Convention, the collection and analysis of data to help identify and reach the most vulnerable children, the application of the principles of non-discrimination and of the children's right to participate, the attention paid to children requiring special protection, and the relevance of accountability and the participation of Governments in implementation of the Convention.

VII. Conclusion

42. The secretariat continues to undertake implementation measures related to decision 1995/8. The secretariat expects that the assessment of the pilot experiences of 18 countries with respect to establishment of UNDAF will have significant implications for: (a) ongoing collaboration of UNICEF with other funds and programmes in the United Nations Development Group with respect to programme harmonization, e.g. the CCA; and (b) further economizing and streamlining of UNICEF programming procedures and instruments in a manner consistent with the organization's mandate to support national policies and programmes that positively affect the lives of children and women.

VIII. Draft recommendation

43. The Executive Director *recommends* that the Executive Board adopt the following draft recommendation:

The Executive Board,

Having reviewed the report on the consideration and approval process of CPRs (E/ICEF/1998/P/L.22), and *bearing in mind* the possible implications of the assessment of the pilot phase of UNDAF on this process,

Requests the secretariat to inform the Executive Board, no later than the second regular session in 1999, if any changes to the approval process are required as a result of the findings of the above-mentioned assessment.

Annex I

Country notes submitted to the Executive Board

	1996	*1997*	*1998*
Eastern and Southern Africa	Comoros Lesotho Malawi Namibia Sao Tome & Principe South Africa United Republic of Tanzania Zambia		Angola Kenya
West and Central Africa	Central African Rep. Côte d'Ivoire Gabon Guinea Nigeria Senegal Togo	Cameroon Guinea-Bissau Mali	Benin Equatorial Guinea Gambia Mauritania
Americas and the Caribbean	Argentina Belize Chile Costa Rica Cuba Dominican Republic El Salvador Guatemala Jamaica Nicaragua Panama Uruguay	Bolivia Venezuela Multi-country programme for the Eastern Caribbean	Ecuador
East Asia and the Pacific	Malaysia Mongolia Pacific island countries	Lao People's Democratic Rep. Papua New Guinea	Philippines Thailand
South Asia	Bhutan Nepal Sri Lanka	India	Maldives Pakistan
Middle East and North Africa	Lebanon Morocco Oman Sudan Tunisia	Jordan	Djibouti
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States	Moldova Turkey		

Annex II

Country programme mid-term reviews submitted to the Executive Board

	1996	*1997*	*1998*
Eastern and Southern Africa	Rwanda	Botswana Kenya Mozambique	Ethiopia Zimbabwe
West and Central Africa	Cameroon Congo Guinea-Bissau Mali	Benin Equatorial Guinea Mauritania	Cape Verde Niger
Americas and the Caribbean	Bolivia	Colombia Ecuador Haiti Multi-island programme for the Eastern Caribbean	Guyana Paraguay
East Asia and the Pacific	Lao People's Democratic Rep. Papua New Guinea	Democratic People's Republic of Korea Philippines Thailand	
South Asia	Bhutan Nepal Sri Lanka	Maldives	
Middle East and North Africa	Iran (Islamic Republic of) Jordan Yemen	Djibouti	
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States			Armenia Azerbaijan Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Romania Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan

Annex III
Summary of major evaluations submitted to the Executive Board

	Eastern and Southern Africa		West and Central Africa		South Asia		Middle East and North Africa		Americas and the Caribbean		East Asia and the Pacific		CEE/CIS/ Baltic States		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1997	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1998
	1997 MAR	1998 JAN	1997 MAR	1998 JAN	1997 MAR	1998 JAN	1997 MAR	1998 JAN	1997 MAR	1998 JAN	1997 MAR	1998 JAN	1997 MAR	1998 JAN		
Health		1	7	10						2	1	1		3		
Nutrition					3	3		1	1					2		
Education			2		2	1	1	1			1			1		
Water and environmental sanitation			5						1			1				
Social mobilization	1	1										1				
Children in especially difficult circumstances								1	3	3		1		1		
Area-based			1					1		2						
Women						1										
Poverty and income generation	2				2		1	1		1		1				
Training		1														
Emergency				1												
Country programme evaluation/review		1	1	3					1							
TOTAL FOR 1997	3		16		7		2		6		2		n/a		36	
TOTAL FOR 1998		4		14		5		5		8		5		7		48

Total major programme evaluations reported during 1997 -1998 (36 + 48) = 84

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For action

Recommendation for funding for a short-duration country programme**

Mozambique

Summary

The present document contains a recommendation for funding from general resources and supplementary funds for the country programme of Mozambique with a duration of three years to support activities that will lead to the preparation of a full-length country programme. The Executive Director *recommends* that the Executive Board approve the amount of $18,238,000 from general resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $29,762,000 in supplementary funds, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 1999 to 2001.

* E/ICEF/1998/12.

** The figures provided in the present document are final and take into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1997. They will be contained in the "Summary of 1998 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes" (E/ICEF/1998/P/L.21).

98-16299 D

Basic data
(1996 unless otherwise stated)

Child population (millions, under 18 years)	9.1
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	214
IMR (per 1,000 live births)	133
Underweight (% moderate and severe) (1995)	27
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) (1990)	1,500
Literacy (% male/female) (1995)	58/23
Primary school enrolment (% net, male/female) (1995)	45/35
Primary school children reaching grade 5 (%) (1995)	47
Access to safe water (%) (1995)	63
Routine EPI vaccines financed by Government (%) (1995)	0
GNP per capita (US$) (1995)	*
One-year-olds fully immunized against:	
tuberculosis:	83 per cent
diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus:	60 per cent
measles:	67 per cent
poliomyelitis:	60 per cent
Pregnant women immunized against tetanus:	61 per cent

* Estimated to be low income: $785 or less.

The situation of children

1. Since the ending of war in 1992, change in Mozambique has been rapid, and largely positive, as the country has made impressive strides from war to peace. People have returned to the rural areas to rebuild their lives and homes; 80,000 soldiers have been demobilized; considerable progress has been made in increasing safe access to productive rural land through demining; multi-party democracy has been introduced; the economy is experiencing impressive growth; and considerable progress has been made on the rehabilitation and extension of basic social services.

2. Despite this progress, the basic rights of many Mozambican children - to survival, development, protection and participation - are not being fulfilled. The legacy of war and destruction has left Mozambique with some of the worst life conditions in the world. One third of the urban and two thirds of the rural population live in absolute poverty.

3. Mortality indicators are among the highest in the world. The most common causes of child mortality and morbidity are acute respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases and malaria, which are underlain by poor nutrition, lack of access to basic health services, delayed referral, poor hygiene and sanitation, and inadequate home-based care. Extremely high maternal mortality rates reflect heavy workloads, inadequate diet and rest, the absence of trained birth attendants and very limited

access to health services. HIV/AIDS is a rapidly emerging problem. Population movements brought by peace have stimulated HIV infection rates. Some 1.2 million (1.4 per cent) of 15- to 49-year-old Mozambicans are infected, plus an estimated 54,000 children under 15 years old.

4. While improvements in the coverage and quality of social services have been significant since 1993, access and utilization remain very low. Limited government budgets for education result in overcrowded classrooms, poorly trained teachers and high repeater and drop-out rates, particularly among girls. An increasing number of children in the streets and the high incidence of abuse and sexual exploitation of minors indicate growing problems of urban life. An estimated 1 million children are in need of special protection and care. While Mozambique has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, its implementation requires the further development of policies and programmes.

Programme cooperation, 1994-1998

5. The 1994-1998 programme of cooperation was directed towards achieving the goals of the World Summit for Children by providing and mobilizing support to basic needs. The programme included strategies to improve coverage, delivery and capacity of social services in the health, education and water sectors; respond to the needs of children in especially difficult circumstances; improve emergency preparedness; and strengthen the use of communication and community-based approaches for child and country development. Responding to Mozambican realities, the UNICEF programme underwent a number of changes, making the transition from emergency to resettlement and rehabilitation to development.

6. UNICEF contributed to the expansion of health infrastructure and the provision of essential drugs to rural health units, reaching an estimated 9 million out-patients. Support also was given to antimalaria strategies and to the decentralization of primary health care (PHC) services. Currently, 16 per cent of salt is iodized, and a law on salt iodization will soon be approved. Support to improved water and sanitation programmes has benefited some 1.4 million people, and systems for community maintenance are being introduced.

7. Support for the education sector has emphasized improved quality of services, increasing enrolment and community participation in primary schools and, in particular, the promotion of girl's education, seeking to *mainstream gender issues in education*. Over 100,000 pupils are involved in the programme, which also has included the construction of some 150 classrooms, in-service training for over 1,000 teachers and the provision of learning materials. The community development programme focused on institutional strengthening and capacity-building for rural development through the Centre for Agarian Training and, at the local level, with the district administration and communities; and support to the post-war recovery of household food security and basic services in rural areas through six area-based projects.

8. The number of vulnerable groups of children directly supported by the children in difficult circumstances programme increased significantly from 500 "street children" in the early 1990s to more than 10,000 children in special need, assisted through the Government and over 30 non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The information and social communication programme supported training for journalists, the production of story and "child-to-child" books, and hosted over 25 visits to Mozambique by international media and donors. Girls' empowerment is being promoted through the "Sara" Communication Initiative.

Lessons learned

9. Lessons learned through the past programme of cooperation have highlighted the importance of: (a) extending UNICEF relationships with NGOs from funding support for service delivery to capacity-building and partnership on child rights issues; (b) developing partnerships with institutions within Government and civil society to put children at the forefront of development; (c) defining the role and contribution of UNICEF within the sector-wide approaches; (d) clarity in the roles of different United Nations agencies and also increased coordination and collaboration between them as demonstrated in the preparation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF); (e) responding to post-emergency conditions by repositioning UNICEF as a facilitator to national development efforts, which will lead to the phasing out of the two field offices; (f) strengthening government systems, working through them and ensuring that UNICEF support matches the government development programmes; (g) setting realistic programme objectives; (h) sustained approaches to reinforcing partner capacities, at provincial, district and community levels, to improve implementation in the framework of the national policy on decentralization; (i) working towards an expanded and multisectoral response to HIV/AIDS, and (j) communication for behavioural change as an integral part of programmes.

Recommended programme cooperation, 1999-2001

Estimated annual expenditure
(In thousands of United States dollars)

	1999	*2000*	*2001*	*Total*
General resources				
Child rights mobilization and protection	1 300	1 200	1 200	3 700
Health and nutrition	1 280	1 380	1 340	4 000
Basic education	1 200	1 150	1 150	3 500
Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	1 300	1 100	1 100	3 500
Cross-sectoral costs	1 177	1 195	1 166	3 538
Subtotal	**6 257**	**6 025**	**5 956**	**18 238**
Supplementary funding				
Child rights mobilization and protection	1 843	1 825	1 894	5 562
Health and nutrition	2 900	2 900	2 900	8 700
Basic education	2 500	2 600	2 600	7 700
Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	2 500	2 650	2 650	7 800
Cross-sectoral costs	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	**9 743**	**9 975**	**10 044**	**29 762**
Total	**16 000**	**16 000**	**16 000**	**48 000**

Programme preparation process

10. The programme preparation process was coordinated by the Country Programme Coordination Committee (CPCC), chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and comprising directors of line ministries, government institutes, the United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNICEF. This body was supported by sectoral and cross-sectoral working groups involving representatives from the Government, NGOs, donors, UNICEF and other United Nations agencies. In addition, the United Nations Theme Groups for Health, HIV/AIDS, Education, Water and Sanitation, Gender and Governance have been used to facilitate discussions with sister agencies and to identify opportunities for closer, more effective United Nations collaboration. The process has involved a number of steps: a mid-term review (MTR) (July 1996); the United Nations Common Country Assessment (May 1997); a Government-UNICEF meeting with a wide range of partners which approved the proposed programme strategy (March 1998); and finalization of UNDAF (May 1998).

Objectives and strategy

11. The overall goal of the new programme of cooperation is to support and strengthen Mozambican capacities to promote, protect and fulfil children's rights, meet their basic needs and expand opportunities for children to reach their fullest potential. Three mutually reinforcing strategies will be pursued to achieve that goal: (a) to position children and women at the centre of Mozambique's development agenda; (b) to increase access to quality social services and to develop special measures to respond to the needs of children in need of special protection; and (c) to strengthen family and community capacities to protect, nurture and care for children.

12. In operationalizing these strategies, programmes and projects will be developed to better integrate and link "top-down" advocacy and mobilization approaches with "bottom-up" approaches which empower communities to participate, in a more informed manner, in determining and acting on their development choices. The major tools to enable this are: advocacy; the effective use of rights and legal frameworks to mobilize and ensure compliance; the promotion and use of communications and participatory process to empower communities and support behaviour development; building capacities within national institutions which facilitate and support development; and improved investments in service delivery. UNICEF support will be provided through 14 projects comprising the following programmes: child rights mobilization and protection; health and nutrition; basic education; and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Child rights mobilization and protection

13. This programme will aim to increase public awareness and understanding of the changing situation of children and women and promote the commitment and capacity of Government and civil society to act for the fulfilment of children's rights. Support will be given to the development of an "Agenda for Action for Mozambican Children" and the establishment of a child rights resource centre. Support will be provided to selected Government institutions to promote and develop participatory methods and community-based approaches for the achievement of child rights, working towards behavioural change among service providers, communities and families to improve child care and the development of innovative and appropriate communication strategies. The programme also will support the development of policies and legislation for the protection and care of children; strengthen the capacities of key ministries to develop, manage and coordinate specific programmes for children; and support NGOs responding at the community level to the needs of children in difficult circumstances.

Health and nutrition

14. With emphasis on the community level, this programme will work with the Ministry of Health to promote sustained improvements in the health, nutrition and well-being of children and women through increasing coverage, quality and access to essential PHC services. Specifically it will support the Government's health policy and system development by strengthening planning, participatory management, supervisory and reporting capacities of provincial and district health service managers. It will provide support to strategies for the integrated management of child illness at the community level in two provinces. It will strengthen the ability of communities to analyse and act on the causes of sickness and death among young children and women through the development of communication strategies, health committees and the skills of health workers. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening the health system's capacity to deliver essential health and nutrition services; attain and sustain over 80 per cent immunization coverage; prevent and manage malaria; reduce low birth weights; maternal mortality and vertical HIV transmission; develop strategies to improve the care of HIV-affected children; and respond to the health needs of adolescents.

Basic education

15. The programme will support the Ministry of Education in the development of policies and strategies to promote increased primary enrolment, progression and achievement, especially for girls, and to provide learning opportunities for out-of-school children. Emphasis will be placed on the improvement of capacity, particularly at district and provincial levels, to plan and monitor for universal primary education, in-service and distance training for primary school heads and teachers, and curriculum development on child rights, gender and life skills. Projects will focus on two provinces and include interventions that increase girls' enrolment and achievement, a school-based HIV/AIDS prevention strategy and actions to improve the health and well-being of students; and strategies to promote parental involvement. Alliances will be formed with Government, NGOs and other partners to expand learning opportunities and life skills education for out-of-school children and adolescents.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

16. This programme will closely complement the health and nutrition components in relation to the control of diarrhoeal and other diseases associated with inadequate water supplies, sanitation and poor hygiene practices. Working principally with the Department of Water in the Ministry of Public Works, focus will be placed on strengthening the Government's capacity to lead, coordinate and facilitate implementation of an integrated water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WSHP) strategy at the national level and in two provinces, Zambezia and Nampula, which together contain 40 per cent of the country's population. Material and technical support will be provided for the implementation of community-based WSHP actions benefiting 200,000 people. Participatory management methods and communication strategies will be developed, and particular attention will be given to developing a WSHP strategy for schools. Support also will be given to municipal authorities in the four main cities to develop action plans to reduce the risks of cholera and diarrhoeal diseases. Complementing investment programmes for safe water supply in these cities will be supported by the World Bank and other external partners. UNICEF will support the development of a

communication programme promoting improved sanitation and hygiene practices.

Programme monitoring and evaluation

17. As part of cross-sectoral activities, progress towards national goals will be measured using information derived from national or purposeful surveys, while programme performance will be monitored, in terms of efficiency and effectiveness, through the conduct of annual reviews and selected project and thematic evaluations. A monitoring, evaluation and research plan will be developed, and updated annually, to guide these activities. An annual statistical update will be prepared on the situation of children and women and of progress towards national and programme goals. At programme levels - where impact in terms of coverage and utilization of basic services, behavioural and institutional change are the major objectives - the primary tools for assessment will be national surveys and specific-purpose enquiries commissioned by programme managers. UNICEF and government counterparts will be accountable to ensure that this monitoring framework is followed within each programme. Programme development will be driven by lessons learned, thematic evaluations and operational research, which will be conducted in key areas as required.

18. Programme performance assessments will be prepared in mid-2000 and end- 2001, and an external evaluation will be held in mid-2000 to obtain an appreciation of Government, donor, NGO and other partners' opinions as to the effectiveness of the overall programme of cooperation, its strengths and weakness, and of areas for concentration under the subsequent country programme. Reviews will be held at the project level every six months.

Coordination with other partners

19. Under the overall leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, successful programme implementation will depend on the coordinated action of key partner ministries, NGOs, communication and training organizations, and national policy and research institutions.

20. A number of steps have been taken by the United Nations system to achieve improved inter-agency coordination, and the Mozambique UNDAF has provided a clear framework for the development of this programme of cooperation. An example is the formulation by the United Nations Population Fund, the World Health Organization and UNICEF of a joint approach to the reduction of maternal mortality. Donor coordination mechanisms are strong in Mozambique, and UNICEF is an active member of the key coordination groups covering health, education, water, sanitation and governance. Cooperation with a broad range of bilateral partners will continue and be developed further. In health, relations will be strengthened with Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), the United States Agency for International Development, the Governments of Norway and the Netherlands, the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA), the German Agency for Technical Cooperation, the European Union and Italian Cooperation; in education with the Swedish International Development Authority, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), DANIDA, FINNIDA, and the Governments of the Netherlands and New Zealand; in water and sanitation with the Governments of the Netherlands, Norway and Austria, SDC, CIDA; and in child rights mobilization and protection with the Governments of Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, Austria and Denmark. Cooperation also will be strengthened with a wide range of NGOs. Priority will be given to strengthening the capacities of national and local NGOs to initiate, implement and evaluate programmes for children, with particular emphasis on activities which: (a) increase public awareness and leadership commitment to children's and women's rights; (b) promote community and family capacities to identify the needs of children and to act effectively on them; and (c) directly respond to the needs of children in need of special protection.

Programme management

21. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the United Nations Department for Multilateral Cooperation, is responsible for the coordination of the Government-UNICEF programme. To support the Ministry, the CPCC, chaired by the Director for Multilateral Cooperation and comprising representatives from key ministries and national institutions, major NGOs, United Nations and donor organizations, will be responsible for reviewing annual plans and progress reports, coordinating the MTR and major programme evaluations, and ensuring agreement on recommended adjustments to the structure and orientation of the programme.

22. Responsibilities for the management of programme components will rest with the heads of respective government departments. Project coordinators will be designated who, working in collaboration with UNICEF programme officers, will have overall responsibility for planning, managing and monitoring implementation at the project level. A similar structure will apply at provincial and municipal levels where project components are being implemented. A management plan has been developed to establish UNICEF capacities required to support the successful and efficient implementation of the programme. Rationalization of the office structure has allowed for the reallocation of over $4.5 million to programme activities.

COUNTRY : MOZAMBIQUE
PROGRAMME : 1999-2001

PROGRAMME SECTION/AREAS AND FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAMME BUDGET				POSTS a/									STAFF COSTS b/		
	GR	FSF	NSF	TOTAL	D2/L7	D1/L6	P/L5	P/L4	P/L3	P/L2	IP	NP	GS	TOTAL	IP	LOCAL	TOTAL
GENERAL RESOURCES :																	
CHILD RIGHTS MOBILIZATION AND PROT	3,700,000			3,700,000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	7	409,213	496,388	905,601
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	4,000,000			4,000,000	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	4	915,926	128,925	1,044,851
BASIC EDUCATION	3,500,000			3,500,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	434,679	209,194	643,873
WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMO	3,500,000			3,500,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	434,679	174,314	608,993
CROSS-SECTORAL COSTS	3,538,000			3,538,000	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	3	18	24	1,278,571	1,110,174	2,388,745
TOTAL GR	18,238,000			18,238,000	0	0	1	4	3	0	8	7	26	41	3,473,068	2,118,995	5,592,063
SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING :																	
CHILD RIGHTS MOBILIZATION AND PROT		0	5,562,000	5,562,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	8	68,669	657,361	726,030
HEALTH AND NUTRITION		0	8,700,000	8,700,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	5	8	434,679	524,247	958,926
BASIC EDUCATION		0	7,700,000	7,700,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	174,314	174,314
WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMO		0	7,800,000	7,800,000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	5	409,213	255,018	664,231
CROSS-SECTORAL COSTS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SF		0	29,762,000	29,762,000	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	7	14	23	912,561	1,610,940	2,523,501
TOTAL GR & SF	18,238,000	0	29,762,000	48,000,000	0	0	1	5	4	0	10	14	40	64	4,385,629	3,729,935	8,115,564
SUPPORT BUDGET			Operating costs Staffing	1,447,136	0	1	1	2	0	0	4	3	9	16	1,893,944	1,085,819	2,979,763
GRAND TOTAL (GR + SF + SB)					0	1	2	7	4	0	14	17	49	80	6,279,573	4,815,754	11,095,327
	Number of posts and staff costs: Current programme cycle At the end of proposed programme cycle (indicative only)										17 14	21 17	69 49	107 80	6,279,573	4,815,754	11,095,327

GR = general resources.
SF = supplementary funding.
FSF = funded supplementary funding.
NSF = new supplementary funding.
IP = international Professional.
NP = national Professional.
GS = General Service.
SB = support budget.

a/ Each post, regardless of its funding source, supports the country programme as a whole.
b/ Excludes temporary assistance and overtime.

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For action

Recommendation for funding for a short-duration country programme**

Somalia

Summary

The present document contains a recommendation for funding from general resources and supplementary funds for the country programme of Somalia with a duration of two years to support activities that will lead to the preparation of a full-length country programme when and if the situation permits. The Executive Director *recommends* that the Executive Board approve the amount of $5,859,000 from general resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $34,141,000 in supplementary funds, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period of 1999 to 2000.

* E/ICEF/1998/12.

** The figures provided in the present document are final and take into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1997. They will be contained in the "Summary of 1998 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes" (E/ICEF/1998/P/L.21).

Basic data
(1996 unless otherwise stated)

Child population (millions, under 18 years)	5.3
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	211
IMR (per 1,000 live births)	125
Underweight(% moderate/severe)	18 a/
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) (1990)	1,600
Literacy (% male/female) (1990)	36/14
Primary school enrolment (% net male/female)	21/13 b/
Primary school children reaching grade 5 (%)	21 b/
Access to safe water (%)	26 b/
Routine EPI vaccine financed by the Government (%)	0
GNP per capita (US$) (1990)	110 c/
One-year-olds fully immunized against:	
tuberculosis	42 per cent b/
diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus	28 per cent b/
measles	43 per cent b/
poliomyelitis	28 per cent b/
Pregnant women immunized against tetanus	22 per cent b/

a/ North-Eastern Zone only.
b/ Northern Zone only.
c/ GNP per capita (1996): $785 or less.

The situation of children and women

1. Seven years after the collapse of the Siad Barre regime, the Somali people continue to live without a central government. Clan elders and community leaders have emerged to assume responsibility for governance, security and reconstruction. Somalia today is a mosaic of fluid, localized political entities, with fragile administrative and civil society structures. While some areas of the country are experiencing impressive political development and economic recovery, others continue to be plagued by complex emergencies. For the foreseeable future, Somalia is likely to remain fragmented and stateless.

2. Diarrhoeal disease-related dehydration, respiratory infections and malaria account for more than one half of all child deaths. Neonatal tetanus and other birth-related problems also contribute significantly to infant mortality, while measles and its complications result in many deaths during outbreaks. Recent localized surveys show immunization coverage to be less than 30 per cent. Children's

vulnerability to infectious diseases is aggravated by their poor nutritional status. Maternal mortality is estimated to be the third highest in the world. The immediate causes are haemorrhage, eclampsia, infection and anaemia, compounded by the effects of female genital mutilation (infibulation), a practice which is virtually universal. The underlying causes include the limited availability of trained midwives and referral services.

3. Malnutrition is a chronic problem in all areas and appears in acute form in areas of drought, flood or localized conflict. Poor infant feeding practices and infectious diseases are the main causes of malnutrition. There are good reasons to believe that iron deficiency anaemia is a serious problem and that vitamin A deficiency may contribute to both child and maternal morbidity and mortality. It is also suspected that iodine deficiency is a public health problem. Meanwhile, public health services are inadequate in terms of coverage and the quality of care mainly as a result of severe limitations in management and financial resources. This has led to a large, unregulated private sector-offering services which, in many cases, are of dubious quality. The health sector operates without a policy framework or regulations, thus without safeguards for patients. Poor hygiene and environmental sanitation are major causes of disease among children, including the transmission of cholera, which is endemic. Natural water scarcity has been aggravated by the destruction of water supply installations and by inadequate maintenance. Less than 30 per cent of the population have access to safe water.

4. Less than 20 per cent of school-age children are enrolled in primary schools. Of the approximately 150,000 children attending primary schools in 1997, 91 per cent were in grades 1 to 4. Girls represent 39 per cent of pupils in these lower grades, but only 28 per cent of those in grades 5 to 8. The quality of education is very poor, with only 56 per cent of primary school teachers being trained. The sector suffers from severe limitations of technical and financial resources, and a lack of consistency in standards.

5. There are believed to be substantial numbers of children and women living in camps in extreme poverty, children living on the streets, orphans, physically and mentally disabled and handicapped children, and children attached to militia groups. Few data are available on their conditions. In addition, gender discrimination is deeply rooted in the traditional socio-cultural structures of Somali society and remains a formidable barrier to women's participation in decision-making and access to resources. Violence against women and girls, resulting either from tradition or the civil war, includes the practice of female genital mutilation and sexual violence against the displaced.

Programme cooperation, 1997-1998

6. In spite of continuing insecurity, political instability and related operational difficulties, UNICEF has succeeded in delivering substantial emergency and rehabilitation assistance to affected populations. The organization's strong field presence has kept it at the forefront of humanitarian interventions in Somalia.

7. During 1997-1998, in the health sector, UNICEF provided essential support to nearly 600 health facilities throughout the country. Assistance has consisted mainly of supplying essential drugs and equipment, training health professionals and traditional birth attendants, and developing standards and operational guidelines. In the area of nutrition, UNICEF shifted its main focus from direct support to supplementary feeding centres to the promotion of improved infant and young child feeding and caring practices. Meanwhile, in water and sanitation, UNICEF supported the construction and rehabilitation of 114 water points, bringing the total number of beneficiaries with access to safe water to 1,500,000. In education, UNICEF assisted over 600 primary schools enrolling over 150,000 children. Support included the provision of textbooks and school supplies, the development of curricula and teacher training. In addition to its support to the prevention and control of recurrent outbreaks of cholera and measles, UNICEF responded to the drought emergency in 1997 and the 1997-1998 floods in southern Somalia which killed over 2,500 people and left close to 1 million people vulnerable to malnutrition and diseases. UNICEF acted as coordinator for the inter-agency flood response operation.

8. Efforts were made to integrate the promotion of positive behavioural changes and gender concerns in sectoral programmes. The problem of female genital mutilation began to be addressed through the establishment of local coalition groups. An integrated monitoring plan was developed which has helped to systematize programme monitoring and reporting based on key indicators. A number of baseline studies were conducted, and a comprehensive situation analysis of children and women was completed after a hiatus of 10 years. During this period, UNICEF worked very closely with United Nations sister agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donor partners in programme planning and implementation. UNICEF has partnership agreements with over 30 NGOs working in Somalia. At the policy level, coordination between United Nations agencies, donors and NGOs is conducted through the Somalia Aid

Coordination Body, and a common framework has been adopted by United Nations partners to guide interventions in Somalia.

Lessons learned

9. Political power in Somalia has become so decentralized that "top-down" programming approaches are not viable. UNICEF support has had to be flexible in interacting with diverse structures at zonal and community levels. UNICEF has learned to work with local authorities and civil society organizations as partners in rehabilitation. It has devised innovative ways to support local capacity-building and governance, building on existing coping mechanisms. An example is the Jowhar water project where, after long negotiations, an inter-clan group assumed the management and protection of the town water system. The complex situation of Somalia, therefore, calls for a high degree of flexibility and innovation. UNICEF has responded to this challenge by adopting a mix of strategies adapted to the diverse operational environments and developmental needs. Lessons learned from the recent emergencies also emphasize the importance of decentralizing operations to enable major decisions and contributions to be made by those most in touch with the situation.

Recommended programme cooperation, 1999-2000

Estimated annual expenditure
(In thousands of United States dollars)

	1999	*2000*	*Total*
General resources			
Health	480	480	960
Nutrition	145	145	290
Water and environmental sanitation	336	336	672
Basic education	280	280	560
Emergency preparedness and response	-	-	-
Coordination, communication and advocacy	890	1 169	2 059
Cross-sectoral costs	659	659	1 318
Subtotal	**2 790**	**3 069**	**5 859**
Supplementary funding			
Health	5 937	5 937	11 874
Nutrition	1 693	1 693	3 386
Water and environmental sanitation	3 286	3 286	6 572
Basic education	2 953	2 953	5 906
Emergency preparedness and response	815	815	1 630
Coordination, communication and advocacy	1 126	847	1 973
Cross-sectoral costs	1 400	1 400	2 800
Subtotal	**17 210**	**16 931**	**34 141**
Total	**20 000**	**20 000**	**40 000**

Programme preparation process

10. The recommended programme is the outcome of a series of consultative processes, including the situation analysis. Donors, NGOs and United Nations sister agencies participated in planning and strategy sessions held in 1998. While the fragmented political situation has not allowed for effective participation by "national" counterparts, UNICEF has promoted the involvement of Somalis in programme preparation through zonal-level consultations. A short-duration programme is recommended to respond to the needs of both the relatively stable north and the highly fluid and insecure south. The programme is fully in line with the United Nations common strategies and guiding principles adopted for Somalia.

Programme objectives and strategies

11. Major changes were made in programme strategy and management during 1997-1998 to respond to the heterogeneous environment and to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of programmes and support operations. The new programme will focus on implementation of these strategies. Innovative approaches, including partnerships with the private sector and communities for service provision, will continue to be tested and will serve as the basis for scaling up interventions.

12. Programme strategies will continue to be adapted to specific needs and opportunities in three distinct political and economic zones of Somalia: zones of recovery, zones in transition, and zones in crisis. In the zones in crisis, the priority will be to ensure "safety nets" for the most vulnerable groups through improved emergency prevention, preparedness and well-coordinated response. Assistance in zones of recovery will be geared to the improved quality and sustainability of essential services for children and women through a more structured approach to the mobilization of local resources and development of local systems and capacity. Where there is a functional administration, notably in the North-west, UNICEF will continue to strengthen the capacities of local authorities to direct, coordinate and implement interventions in favour of children and women. The zones in transition, which tend to be scattered pockets of relative peace and stability, will require localized support, often with a mixture of rehabilitation and emergency approaches. Therefore, the degree to which issues of sustainability and systems-building can be addressed will tend to vary according to the level of governance and security in each zone. Given the volatile situation in the country, emergency preparedness will need to be built into each component of the country programme, while flexibility in programming and operations will be essential.

Health

13. This programme will ensure access to and utilization of a package of essential preventive, curative and promotive services among at least 60 per cent of the settled population. It will strengthen individual, family and community capacities to improve their health and nutritional status. Increased immunization coverage, including intensification of the campaign to eradicate poliomyelitis, and improved reproductive health services will be priorities. In areas of relative peace and stability, the programme will develop a systems approach to improving the quality and sustainability of basic health care through the introduction of agreed standards and procedures, more accountable management systems, and user participation in management and financing of services.

Nutrition

14. The main objective of this programme will be to improve care and feeding practices in order to address the underlying causes of malnutrition. Emphasis will be on promoting exclusive breastfeeding practices, the timely introduction of complementary food and increased public awareness of the importance of micronutrients. Supplementary feeding will be supported in situations of acute emergency, as will therapeutic feeding, where needed. The programme will use formal and non-formal channels for the provision of vitamin A and iron supplements. Salt iodization may be initiated based on studies of the prevalence of iodine deficiency disorders held in 1998.

Water and environmental sanitation

15. The priority in this sector will be to sustain and restore past investments in water supply systems through the building of local capacity for system maintenance, improved management practices and the introduction of cost-sharing schemes to recover part of the recurrent expenses. The programme will help to extend access to safe water to an estimated 200,000 people each year. In collaboration with other programmes, behavioural change will be promoted for improved personal hygiene and environmental sanitation.

Basic education

16. A priority of this programme will be to increase access to and the utilization, quality and sustainability of

formal primary education through a community-based approach to the rehabilitation of the sector. Central to UNICEF support will be the empowerment of parents and communities to oversee the management of schools and mobilize local resources for the remuneration of teachers and other recurrent costs. In addition, the programme will expand its support to alternate forms of basic education, namely Koranic and private schools and non formal education centres. Support also will be provided for meeting the educational, recreational and psychosocial needs of young people.

Emergency preparedness and response

17. While emergency preparedness is built into each programme component, the scale of support required during acute emergencies increases rapidly. This programme aims to provide back-up support to all sectoral programmes by ensuring overall preparedness and rapid and efficient response during humanitarian crises. The southern and central zones are generally more prone to man-made and natural crises and will require particular attention.

Coordination, communication and advocacy

18. This programme consists of four cross-cutting projects designed to support the other components as well as to promote programme objectives in their own right. They comprise: information and programme communication; gender and advancement of women; support to children in need of special protection; and monitoring, evaluation and research.

19. The first project will develop and implement a research-based programme communication and social mobilization strategy for the promotion of behavioural change. Increased understanding of and respect for the rights of children and women will be promoted. The second project will ensure that gender issues are addressed as an integral part of all programmes. Emphasis will be placed on promoting the eradication of female genital mutilation through the mobilization of community and religious leaders and on protecting women and girls in camps against sexual violence. The third project will support assessments of children in need of special protection and will use the analysis to develop appropriate and cost-effective interventions. Lastly, research, monitoring and evaluation activities will aim at improving strategy formulation and monitoring progress made towards achieving programme objectives in terms of coverage, access, utilization, impact and cost-effectiveness. While efforts will continue to establish baseline data, more emphasis will be placed on the evaluation of programmes and the documentation and dissemination of best practices. Simple education and health management information systems will be established to provide local managers with data for decision-making.

Resource mobilization

20. In 1997, the total funds available for UNICEF programme work in Somalia were $19.7 million, including $3.2 million received against the inter-agency appeal for the flood emergency. A total of $8 million in supplementary funds were available as of April 1998, and over $13 million had been pledged or were under negotiation with donors. The level of supplementary funds proposed for the 1999-2000 country programme assumes an annual carry-over of $4 million to $5 million, as ongoing negotiations with donors are concluded, plus a further mobilization of supplementary funds of approximately $12 million a year.

21. UNICEF will build on its already close relations with donors to mobilize the required resources. Opportunities for increased fund-raising should be enhanced by the organization's effective leadership and interventions during the inter-agency response to the 1997-1998 floods in southern Somalia. In addition, UNICEF will mobilize funds for emergencies, as necessary, through United Nations consolidated appeals for Somalia. The programme will need to continue to cover the unusually high programme support costs which arise from the lack of effective national structures and the insecure conditions in much of Somalia.

Coordination and inter-agency collaboration

22. To achieve the programme objectives, it will be necessary to ensure that the limited resources available to UNICEF both complement and help to mobilize the resources of other key partners. UNICEF will work closely with local civil society organizations and de facto local authorities, NGOs, United Nations agencies and donors, and will ensure overall coordination through existing mechanisms, namely the Somalia Aid Coordination Body and the United Nations Coordination Unit based in Nairobi. Partnerships with NGOs will be central to effective implementation, particularly in the zones in transition and crisis. UNICEF will continue to provide technical and policy guidance to NGOs where required.

Programme management and support

23. In the absence of a central government, the programme will continue to be implemented through local or international NGOs, community organizations

and nascent local administrative structures. The current UNICEF office set-up consists of a support and coordination centre in Nairobi, four zonal offices in Hargeisa, Bossaso, Kismayo and Mogadishu, and two small outposts in Jowhar and Baidoa. However, the chronic insecurity in southern and central Somalia continues to hamper the ability of UNICEF to reach the majority of children and women in those areas. In addition, the concentration of property and staff in few locations has made the organization vulnerable to looting, harassment and kidnapping. In response, and following consultations with NGO and donor partners, UNICEF plans to close its Kismayo and Mogadishu offices and operate in the south/centre from the office in Jowhar and three outposts, with strong support from Nairobi-based teams. The programme and operations staff of the south/central zonal offices will be merged into a single mobile emergency team.

DP

TABLE

LINKAGE OF PROGRAMME BUDGET AND STAFFING/STAFF COSTS

COUNTRY : SOMALIA
PROGRAMME : 1999-2000

PROGRAMME SECTION/AREAS AND FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAMME BUDGET				POSTS a/										STAFF COSTS b/		
	GR	FSF	NSF	TOTAL	D2/L7	D1/L6	P/L5	P/L4	P/L3	P/L2	IP	NP	GS	TOTAL	IP	LOCAL	TOTAL
GENERAL RESOURCES :																	
HEALTH	960,000			960,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	672,000			672,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NUTRITION	290,000			290,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	31,888	31,888
EDUCATION	560,000			560,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	311,424	0	311,424
CROSS-SECTORAL COSTS	1,318,000			1,318,000	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	18	21	424,904	685,784	1,110,688
RELIEF AND RESETTLEMENT	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PLANNING AND COORDINATION	2,059,000			2,059,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	229,817	229,817
TOTAL GR	5,859,000			5,859,000	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	23	28	736,328	947,489	1,683,817
SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING :																	
HEALTH		0	11,874,000	11,874,000	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	5	9	19	1,225,110	541,084	1,766,194
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		0	6,572,000	6,572,000	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	7	9	19	808,425	665,790	1,474,215
NUTRITION		0	3,386,000	3,386,000	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	9	425,319	303,784	729,103
EDUCATION		0	5,906,000	5,906,000	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	6	9	17	497,001	653,050	1,150,051
CROSS-SECTORAL COSTS		0	2,800,000	2,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	6	315,959	227,168	543,127
RELIEF AND RESETTLEMENT		0	1,630,000	1,630,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	284,549	0	284,549
PLANNING AND COORDINATION		0	1,973,000	1,973,000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	5	11	212,452	451,633	664,085
TOTAL SF		0	34,141,000	34,141,000	0	0	0	6	6	3	15	27	40	82	3,768,815	2,842,509	6,611,324
TOTAL GR & SF	5,859,000	0	34,141,000	40,000,000	0	0	0	7	8	3	18	29	63	110	4,505,143	3,789,998	8,295,141
SUPPORT BUDGET			Operating costs Staffing	256,706	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	2	8	14	1,289,528	488,033	1,777,561
GRAND TOTAL (GR + SF + SB)					0	0	1	10	8	3	22	31	71	124	5,794,671	4,278,031	10,072,702
	Number of posts and staff costs: Current programme cycle At the end of proposed programme cycle (indicative only)										25 22	14 31	55 71	94 124	5,794,671	4,278,031	10,072,702

GR = general resources.
SF = supplementary funding.
FSF = funded supplementary funding.
NSF = new supplementary funding.
IP = international Professional
NP = national Professional.
GS = General Service.
SB = support budget.

a/ Each post, regardless of its funding source, supports the country programme as a whole.
b/ Excludes temporary assistance and overtime.

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